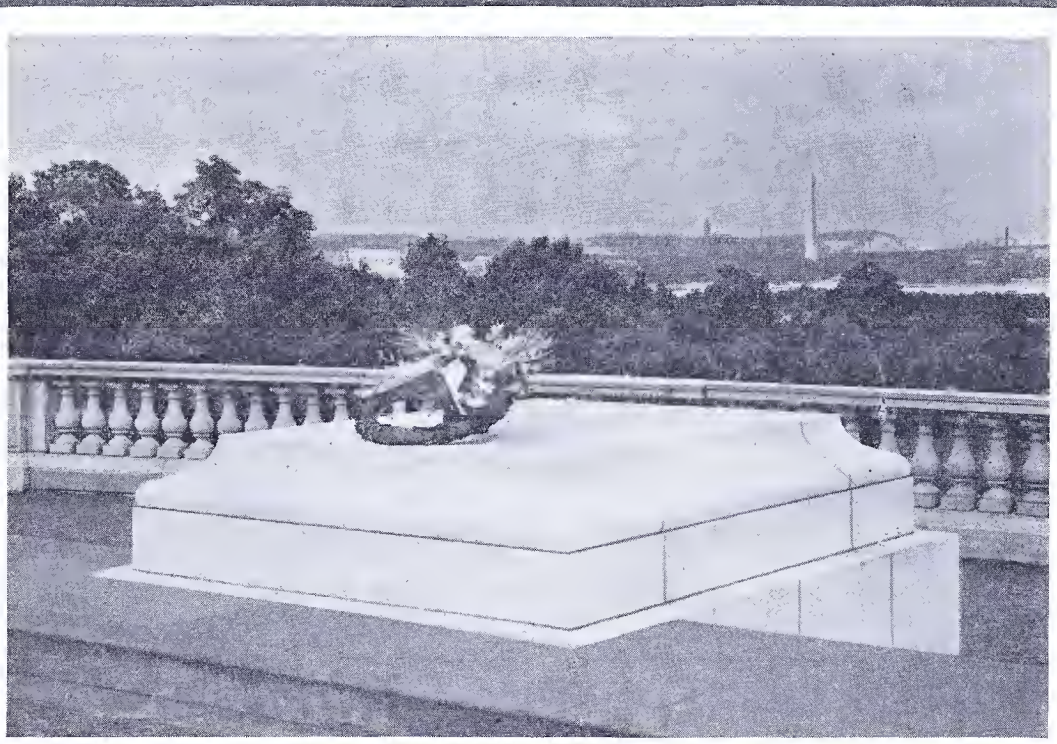
EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company
Washington Union Coal Company



Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D. C.
Washington Monument in the background.

NOVEMBER, 1925

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VOLUME 2 NOVEMBER, 1925 NUMBER 11

Armistice Day

NOVEMBER 11th, 1918; seven years gone. A few weeks ago 38,000 men who served our country in the great war met in Omaha to talk over and to again live over the experiences and adventures of seven years before.

The city was a blaze of flags by day and electric light by night. Brilliant companies of men and women with uniforms of vivid red or deep blue, of purple or white, marched and counter marched, keeping step to the crash of brass or the shrill fife and the rat, tat, tat, tat of the drum. At the head of each organization, the colors flashed and gleamed, and rain and chill failed to dampen the ardor of the marching host, even the beautifully uniformed ladies' band from Milwaukee bade defiance to weather, making their appearance on any and all occasions.

On the second day the President of the United States spoke to the Legion in Convention, his speech, perhaps the best one delivered by him since his entrance to the White House, conspicuous in intelligence, insight, courage and the breath of tolerance expressed. If any element among the Legion had in mind telling the Government what to do in the matter of conducting militaristic affairs, the President's speech led to a change of mind and the Convention's deliberations were sound and constructive. The President's plea for tolerance was so strikingly eloquent as to justify quoting from same:

"In this period of after-war rigidity, suspicion and intolerance, our own country has not been exempt from unfortunate experiences. Among some of the varying racial, religious and social groups of our people there have been manifestations of an intolerance of opinion, a narrowness of outlook, a fixity of judgment, against which we may well be warned. It is not easy to conceive of anything that would be more unfortunate in a community based upon the ideals of which Americans boast than any considerable development of intolerance as regards religion.

"Whether one traces his Americanism back three centuries to the Mayflower, or three years to the steerage, is not half so important as whether his Americanism of today is real and genuine. No matter by what various crafts we came here, we are all now in the same boat."

* * * * *

"We can make little contribution to the welfare of humanity on the theory that we are a superior people and all others are an inferior people."

* * * * *

"We shall only be entering a period of preparation for another conflict unless we can demobilize the racial antagonisms, fears, hatreds and suspicions, and create an attitude of toleration in the public mind of the peoples of the earth.

"If our country is to have any position of leadership, I trust it may be in that direction, and I believe that the place where it should begin is at home.

"Let us cast off our hatreds. Let us candidly accept our treaties and our natural obligations of peace. We know, and every one knows that these old systems, antagonisms and reliance on force have failed.

"If the world has made any progress, it has been the result of the development of other ideals. If we are to maintain and perfect our own civilization, if we are to be of any benefit to the rest of mankind, we must turn aside from the thoughts of destruction and cultivate the thoughts of construction. We can not place our main reliance upon material forces. We must reaffirm and reenforce our ancient faith in truth and justice, in charitableness and tolerance.

"We must make our supreme commitment to the everlasting spiritual forces of life. We must mobilize the conscience of mankind."

During the afternoon of the same day the President, Mrs. Coolidge and the President's staff, reviewed the Legion parade which was over two hours in passing, the Iowa Legionnaires, carrying great high stalks of corn, were so numerous as to appear like a corn field in motion, and one could not fail to marvel at the transitions that had taken place in the lives of these men in a brief space of time. The Legion has a great future, great responsibilities, and, being Americans, they will measure up to the task.

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,
A flash of color beneath the sky:
Hats off!
The flag is passing by.

The EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE is a monthly publication devoted to the interests of the employes of THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY and WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY, and their families, and is distributed to employes free of cost, subscription price to other than employes, $1.00 per year.

Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to EDITOR, EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE, UNION PACIFIC COAL CO., ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING.

JESSIE McDIARMID, Editor.

Rock Springs' Latest Church Organization

THE eitizens of Roek Springs have attempted more than a physieal renovation of their eity, an improvement expressed in a sewerage system and the elimination of the Bitter Creek eess pool. A definite improvement in the spiritual charaeter of the community has taken plaee in the last few months, with an extension of religious work, both senior and junior. Two new churehes in Rock Springs, one eompleted, the other nearly so, with bells to call their people to serviee and better and more comfortable plaees for ehureh serviee in the surrounding villages, represent a substantial forward movement.

Speaking of bells we always had a fondness for that form of musie, whether rung singly or in ehime, and again, when musing on the shift of time, we wonder if taking down the bells and moving the ehureh out of the little burying plot was not the entering wedge of worldliness. And now Rock Springs has another church organization under way, the people of the Jewish faith reeently forming the Congregation Beth Israel. The Jewish church preceded Christianity; Jesus Christ was a Jew, working with and preaching to Jews, and there is a beauty and sublimity in portions of the Old Testament born of faith, of inspiration, that all the genius and culture of the centuries has failed to surpass.

What the Jewish people undertake, they do and do well, and the eitizens and ehurehmen of Roek Springs will welcome the contribution their fellow citizens of this age old faith will make toward soeial and eivic betterment.

The Handling of Detonators

THE eareless handling of eleetrie detonators or "Caps" as they are eommonly ealled, has been given mueh thought by mining men generally. A non-metallie eontainer or earrying ease should invariably be used for the transportation of detonators and a hole bored in the rib, a safe distanee from where men work, should be used by the miner for the storage of caps used eurrently. An extreme ease of criminally negligent handling of a large number of detonators was recorded in the daily press under date of Oetober 10th. In this ease the General Manager of the mine was the offender and the loser. We quote the press artiele entire:

Blown to Pieces.

Reno, Nev., Oct. 10 (AP).—Glenn D. Cook, 37, mining engineer aud geologist was blown to pieces late yesterday at the Golden Eagle mine, 60 miles southeast of Fallon, Nev., when a box of five thousand fuse caps he was carrying exploded just at the mouth of the tunnel. He was general manager of the mine.

St. John the Divine

WITH the receut completion of one new church edifice and the near completion of a second and more pretentious one in Rock Springs, a city of laboring men and built upon labor, a word on the labor Sunday services held in the Cathedral of St. John The Divine, in New York City, now under construction, will not prove amiss. The special labor service held Sunday, September 6th, was very generally attended by laboring men, Bishop Manning presiding; Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, delivering an address to the assembled thousands. Mr. Green who spent the best years of his life in the coal mining industry said in part, and usiug for the subject of his address Christ's words, "I am come that they might have life and that they might have it more abundautly," Mr. Green interpreted the message to mean "the satisfying of the physical and the development of the spiritual forces of the soul.

"The woes from which humanity suffers are due to our failure to comply with the laws and teachiugs of morality, religion and justice. If these teachings were followed, the rights of employers and employes would be recognized and accepted. We must recognize that the forces of labor and capital have passed into a new era, an age of co-operation and reciprocal relatiouship. Militancy has long been tried. The power of capital has not succeeded in crushing the spirit of organization. Fairness demands that the attempts to prevent organization among the workers must cease. Laboring people have fairly won recognition and the right to orgauize. The safety of our nation, the security of our institutious and the happiness of our people call for serious thinking on the part of employing interests.

* * * *

"Sound judgment, common sense and the interests of all the people throughout the laud call for the manifestation and exercise on the part of all the elements which form industrial life of a spirit of co-operation, understanding and good will. It is to the achievement of this purpose that organized labor is irrevocably committed. It is only through the exercise of these virtues and qualities that the great mass of mankind can be brought nearer to the enjoyment of life. Not a life of oppression, of limitation, of ignorance, of waut; not a life of drudgery and excessive toil; uot a life from which is exacted every ounce of vitality and energy, but an abundant life—a life of freedom, of self-expression, of spiritual beauty, of educatioual advantages and opportunity for honest toil, with leisure, recreation and material blessings.

"This is the life the Lord declared He brought to us, the life for which we strive and pray."

The New York newspapers said of the meeting:

"Long before the hour of the service arrived carpenters, bricklayers, stone masons and men and women from the miscellaneous trades were on hand to look over the huge edifice, to judge the solidity of the concrete foundations, sunk deep into the bedrock of Manhattan Island, the great supporting buttresses for the cathedral roof, the massive stone columns, faced with sandstone, and the dome rounded out with brick, the highest form of skilled artisanship.

"In the congregation were many workmen not yet recovered from accidents. On one aisle seat sat a man whose head was swathed iu bandages. In a front pew was a mechanic with his arm in a plaster cast, aud near hiu a man with a crushed foot.

"The debt owed to organized labor by the cathedral was acknowledged by Bishop Manning, who said:

" 'No part of the great building will be more significant or more sacred than that which will stand as the visible symbol of labor's share in it.'

Bishop Manning's address, in part, follows:

"I want to pay my tribute of honor and respect to your late leader, Samuel Gompers, who, in my judgment, earned the grateful appreciation of all good

Americaus by his courageous advocacy of the cause of labor and by his equally courageous opposition to those revolutiouary and destructive influences with which he had to contend, and with which you are now rightly dealing. With his whole heart Samuel Gompers stood for the cause of labor, and with his whole heart also he was a true and loyal American citizen. It is right that we should pay honor to his memory here today.

"I want to express my warmest and heartiest good wishes to your present honored and trusted leader, William Green, and whose presence here I especially welcome as a symbol of the close relations which ought certainly to exist, and which, thank God, are coming much more fully to exist between the church and labor.

Church Is Spiritual Leader

"It is not the function of the church to speak as an expert upon intricate industrial and eeonomie problems. It is the function of the church to bring the spirit of Christ, the spirit not of warfare but of fellowship and co-operation, into the problems which capital and labor have to solve.

"There are three guiding principles which I think the church should constantly and fearlessly uphold before the conscience of our people.

"First, that the true purpose of human labor is not to enable this or that person or group of persons to possess inordinate wealth, often to their own injury. The true purpose of labor is to produce those things which are necessary for the sustenance, the happiness, and the development of mankind, and in this beautiful and noble work all should have proper share and just reward.

"Second, that our industrial system should be so ordered as to give each one as nearly as possible that equality of opportunity which the Constitution of our country intends him to have. That a way must be found for men to labor together for the common good, co-operating in fellowship, not competing in suspicion and hostility, so that for force and self-iuterest we may substitute brotherhood and love.

"Third, that as Christians it must be our aim to bring the spirit and law of Christ into the whole of life, to bring Him as Lord and Master into every department of human life, national and international, industrial and economic, as well as personal and social."

Another Move for Safety

THREE weeks ago a general meeting was held in Rock Springs, looking toward the orgauization of a Safety Association for the Union Pacific Mines in the Rock Springs field.

Since that time additional meetings have been held. On the 21st instant about one hundred representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and representatives from the different mining districts met in Rock Springs. An election was held at which Mr. J. A. Smith, Safety Engineer of The Uniou Pacific Coal Company, was elected President, Fred Cousins, Mine Worker of No. 4 Mine, Vice-President, and Tom Kruger, Assistant Mine Foreman, No. 7 Mine, Secretary.

A Comuittee was appointed to draw up a constitution and submit it at the next regular meeting. Meetings will be held on the 3rd Tuesday of each month to discuss general matters of safety in and around the mines.

The men who attended the meeting were very enthusiastic and it was decided to name the organizatiou The Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association.

The aim of this Association is to educate its members in safety practices, in an effort to cut down the number of accidents which occur in the mines of The Union Pacific Coal Company.

Cumberland Home of Many Champions

CUMBERLAND is rapidly becoming famous as the home of champions in several lines of endeavor. They have the greatest band of its kind in this part of the country, then recently its Safety First Mine Rescue team returned with third honors for efficiency in a national contest at Springfield, Ill. The latest accomplishment is its Girls' Sewing Club activities at the Wyoming State Fair at Douglas last week, where they won second place.

The young ladies returned last Sunday eveuing, being accompanied by Miss Bernice Stookey, eounty home demonstration leader, and Mrs. James Rollins, who escorted the girls to Douglas. Teams from all over the state eompeted, and the contest was keen, lasting two days.

The Cumberlaud club was organized only last June, which was the first to be established in that place. The Uniou Pacific Coal Company bore the expense of seuding the club leaders and Mrs. Rollins to Douglas.

Miss Goddard has the distinetion of being the first child born in the new county of Lincoln, in 1912, her birth occuring just after the news of the creation of this eounty had been received.

The Cumberland girls were beaten for first place only by a small margin by a team that had been in existence four years.—From Kemmerer Gazette.

Ed. Howes' Advice for Betterment

E. W. HOWE, the Sage of "Potato Hill," Atehison, Kansas, recently offered the American people the following word of advice:

"Most reformers advocate sueh large measures that we cannot possibly put them together in effect; so nothing eomes of their efforts except a quarrel.

"My recommeudations are simple, and may be accomplished. Maiuly, I recommend that individuals better their conduet. I do not suggest that a hundred thousand get together for a sunrise prayer-meeting, or that a million march on Washington, but that every individual aeeomplish reform by behaving a little better during the day, and continue the good work during the eveniug, until he retires not later than 11 o'clock.

"There is no tax conneeted with my recommendations for reform; indeed, if you accept what I offer, you will have more money at the end of the month.

"Find another reformer, if you ean, who does not ask you to attend a convention or lecture, send a delegate somewhere to talk things over again, buy a book, subscribe for a newspaper, or vote for some one, and devote considerable time to urging others to vote for him.

"I am not a candidate for anything; organizing a parade for you to march in. All I suggest is that you have been a fool, get over it as much as you can and as soon as you can.

Thanksgiving Wishes

I wish you all that pen and ink
Could write, and then some more!
I hope you cannot even think
Of half you're thankful for.

I hope your table holds a wealth
Of prime Thanksgiving fare,
And Love and Peace and Joy and Health
Will all be seated there.

I trust your guests will all be bright,
But none of them too wise,
And each will bring an appetite
For mince or pumpkin pies.

I hope the fowls will all be fat,
The cider sweet to quaff,
And when you snap a Wishbone, that
You'll wiu the larger half!

—Arthur Guiterman.

Oliver Goldsmith

Irishman, Poet, Dramatist and Novelist

By Jessie McDiarmid

ONE of the things which I wish some psychologist would explain to me is why, exactly, I always remember some nonsensical bit out of a lecture I've once heard and why I fail to remember all the big things that were said during the very same lecture. If I knew that perhaps I'd be able to explain why, on thinking of Oliver Goldsmith, the anniversary of whose birth comes in November, I immediately recall the verse of David Garrick, the actor, who wrote of him:

"Here lies Nolly Goldsmith, for shortness called Noll,
Who wrote like an angel but talked like poor poll."

The story goes that Goldsmith, because of his vanity and frequently empty talk, was the occasion of much diversion among his friends, and sometimes a butt of ridicule. Once, at a gathering at St. James' coffee-house, he desired to try, with David Garrick, his skill at epigram making, and each was to write the other's epitaph. A pleasant occupation! Garrick certainly seems to have scored at the time and was probably loudly applauded by their friends at the gathering when he produced the couplet above. But Goldsmith took his time to reply and the result was *Retaliation*, a poem which he left unfinished and which was published after his death. A kindlier satire—since satire it has been called—has scarcely been written, a delineation of his friends' characteristics that make a most complete picture. I quote a part:

RETALIATION

"Here lies David Garrick, describe me who can
An abridgement of all that was pleasant in man;
As an actor, confessed without rival to shine;
As a wit, if not first, in the very first line;
Yet, with talents like these, and an excellent heart,
The man had his failings, a dupe to his art.
Like an ill-judging beauty, his colors he spread,
And beplastered with rouge his own natural red.
On the stage he was natural, simple, affecting;
'Twas only that when he was off he was acting.
With no reason on earth to do out of his way,
He turned and he varied full ten times a day;
Though secure of our hearts, yet confoundedly sick,
If they were not his own by finessing and trick:
He cast off his friends, as a huntsman his pack,
For he knew when he pleased he could whistle them back.
Of praise a mere glutton, he swallowed what came,
And the puff of a duuce, he mistook it for fame;
'Till his relish grown callous, almost to disease,
Who peppered the highest was surest to please.
But let us be candid and speak out our mind;
If dunces applauded he paid them in kind.
Ye Kendricks, ye Kellys, and Woodfalls so grave,
What a commerce was yours, while you got and you gave!
How did Grub Street re-echo the shouts that you raised,
While he was be-Roscuised and you were be-praised!
But peace to his spirit, wherever it flies,
To act as an angel and mix with the skies;
Those poets who owe their best fame to his skill
Shall still be his flatterers, go where he will,
Old Shakespeare receive him with praise and with love,
And Beaumonts and Bens be his Kellys above.

Goldsmith was born in 1728, in Pallas, a small Irish village where his father was a poor clergyman. It has been said that Ireland has, in spite of the romantic temperament of her people, given no great poets to English literature, but Goldsmith was Irish, and, if not the greatest, is at least the most versatile and pleasing writer of the eighteenth century. When he was just a baby his parents moved to the village of Lissoy, and here the boy received his early schooling, some reflection of which it is easy to find in his *The Deserted Village*, one of the most familiar poems in the English language. At the age of seventeen he entered Trinity College, Dublin, a free student because his father was a clergyman. It is said that he was careless at college and that when he graduated, at twenty-one, he was the lowest in his class. Then he spent, by the generosity of an Uncle, three years ostensibly preparing for the Church but really in idleness. Next we see him again helped by his Uncle, studying medicine at Edinburgh University—and again failing to get a degree. Finally, in Italy, he succeeded in getting a medical degree but did not practice. Back from his travels at twenty-eight he was just a chemist's assistant, then a tutor in a school before he got into the field in which he belonged and became, in a small way, a reviewer for a bookseller. Here his energies were at last directed into their proper channel, for in the intervals of his duties with the bookseller he succeeded in writing and even publishing his earlier works. So his career as an author began. But before recalling especially his works let us look further at the man. He became an honored member of the famous literary club of Dr. Johnson and his friends. He earned, at times, considerable sums of money because he wrote abundantly, but through personal extravagance and reckless generosity he was constantly in debt. Yet he was never so poor but that he would lend his last penny to some Irish relative who was poorer still. His affectionate and confiding nature, his simple hearted and sunny disposition, won and kept for him a host of friends. He impressed himself upon others not by presumption

or by assertive wit, but by a humor which induced sympathy while it wakened laughter. One could read in the story about David Garrick's epitaph and "but talked like poor poll" and Goldsmith's generous answer that he would be much loved and have many friends.

The Deserted Village is not only Goldsmith's best known piece of work but is one of the best known poems in our language. It is permeated with honest human sympathy and gives to us two of the lovable characters that make English literature the friendly thing it is, in the village parson, inspiration for whose creation Goldsmith undoubtedly found in the life of his own father; and in the school master. It was inspired by Goldsmith's conviction of the steady depopulation of Ireland which may account for his overdrawing of the prosperity of Sweet Auburn, the village. In the letter in which he inscribed the poem to Sir Joshua Reynolds, one of the friends who was present when Garrick wrote his epitaph, he wrote:

> "In regretting the depopulation of the country, I inveigh against the increase of our luxuries, and here also I expect a shout of modern politicians against me. For twenty or thirty years past, it has been the fashion to consider luxury as one of the greatest national advantages. Still, I must continue to think those luxuries prejudicial to states by which so many vices are introduced, and so many kingdoms have been undone."

The Deserted Village is too long to quote here but no discussion of Goldsmith could be worth while that did not include the description of the village preacher from it, the preacher who "quite forgot" his people's "vices in their woe" and to whose church—"fools who came to scoff, remained to pray."

THE VILLAGE PREACHER

A man he was to all the country dear,
And passing rich with forty pounds a year;
Remote from towns he ran his godly race,
Nor e'er had changed, nor wished to change his place;
Unpractised he to fawn, or seek for power,
By doctrines fashioned to the varying hour;
Far other aims his heart had learned to prize,
More skilled to raise the wretched than to rise.
His house was known to all the vagrant train,
He chid their wanderings, but relieved their pain;
The long-remembered beggar was his guest,
Whose beard descending swept his aged breast;
The ruined spendthrift, now no longer proud,
Claimed kindred there, and had his claims allowed;
The broken soldier, kindly bade to stay,
Sat by his fire, and talked the night away,
Wept o'er his wounds, or, tales of sorrow done,
Shouldered his crutch and showed how fields were won.
Pleased with his guests, the good man learned to glow,
And quite forgot their vices in their woe;
Careless their merits or their faults to scan,
His pity gave ere charity began.
Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,
And e'en his failings leaned to virtue's side;
But in his duty, prompt at every call,
He watched and wept, he prayed and felt for all;
And, as a bird each fond endearment tries
To tempt its new-fledged offspring to the skies,
He tried each art, reproved each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way.
Beside the bed where parting life was laid,
And sorrow, guilt, and pain, by turns dismayed,
The reverend champion stood. At his control
Despair and anguish fled the struggling soul;
Comfort came down the trembling wretch to raise,
And his last faltering accents whispered praise.
At church with meek and unaffected grace,
His looks adorned the venerable place;
Truth from his lips prevailed with double sway,
And fools who came to scoff, remained to pray.
The service past, around the pious man,
With steady zeal, each honest rustic ran;
E'en children followed, with endearing wile,
And plucked his gown, to share the good man's smile;
His ready smile a parent's warmth expressed,
Their welfare pleased him, and their cares distressed;
To them his heart, his love, his griefs were given,
But all his serious thoughts had rest in heaven.
As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head.

And the description of the village schoolmaster, stern, severe but kind:

THE VILLAGE MASTER

The village master taught his little school;
A man severe he was, and stern to view,
I knew him well, and every truant knew;
Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace
The day's disasters in his morning face;
Full well they laughed with counterfeited glee
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he;
Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned;
Yet he was kind, or if severe in aught,
The love he bore to learning was in fault.
The village all declared how much he knew;
'Twas certain he could write, and cipher too:
Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage,
And even the story ran that he could gauge.
In arguing, too, the parson owned his skill,
For e'en though vanquished, he could argue still;
While words of learned length and thund'ring sound
Amazed the gazing rustics ranged around,
And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew
That one small head could carry all he knew.

But greater perhaps than Goldsmith, the poet and dramatist, is Goldsmith the novelist, who seems to have set himself the task of purifying the early novel of its unelevating tendencies and who moreover has given us, in *The Vicar of Wakefield*, one of the most enduring characters in fiction. Most of us read less poetry than fiction and it is interesting to know that while *The Vicar of Wakefield*, was Goldsmith's only novel it is the very first in any language that gives to home life an enduring romantic interest. We do not like to think of our childhood robbed of the fiction we had with its story book friends who were ideally fine.

Goldsmith had an Irish reverence for womanhood that made him shun the coarse portrayals in which his predecessors seemed to delight. Briefly, *The Vicar of Wakefield* is the story of a simple English clergyman, Dr. Primrose, and his family, who pass from happiness through great

(Please turn to next page.)

Manual Training in the Rock Springs Schools

By L. J. Miller

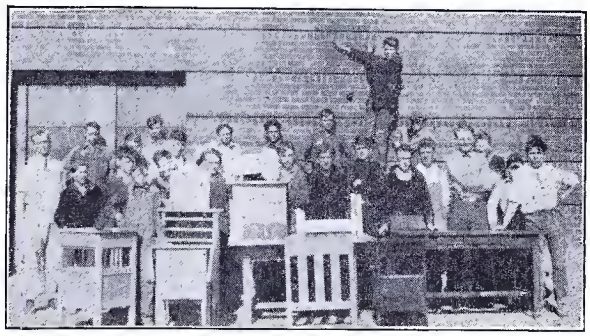
IN the Rock Spriugs schools woodwork is given in a shop which measures thirty by fifty feet. The shop is equipped with three power machines, a variety saw with mortising attachment, a jointer and an emery grinder. Fourteen benches provide facilities for bench work. Each bench is equipped with a jack plane, three chisels, smoothing plane, marking gauge, back saw, try square, mallet and counter brush. A general tool cabinet is well stocked with tools not found on the individual benches.

Other courses offered in this department are: wood fiuishing, glazing, tool sharpening, upholstery, sheet metal work, brick laying and cement work. These courses are given as try-out courses, and run for nine weeks. A full year's course in architectural drafting is given to senior high school boys.

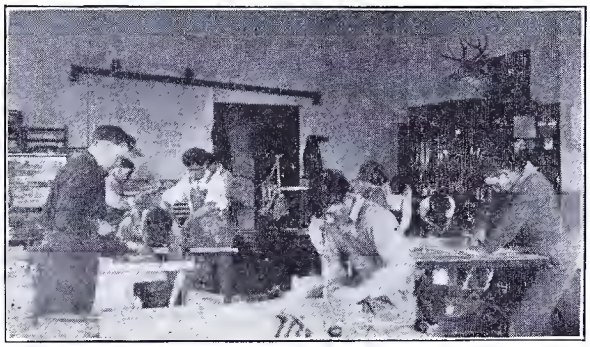
Some of the objects in giving this industrial work to boys are; first, to establish an acquaintance with the more common woodworking tools; second, to offer a course in hand work common to the home, store and office; third, to give the boys an insight into the different trades and industries; fourth, to teach the boys to do careful, accurate work so that they can do their own repairing, and, last but not least, to help the boys form beneficial habits. Whether the boy enters a trade, business or profession we believe that he should form habits of neatness, self-reliance, accuracy, patience, observation, concentration and the ability to co-operate.

Junior high school boys receive instruction one and one-half hours a day for three days a week, and senior high school boys are given one and one-half hours a day for five days a week. If the amount of time that the senior high school boy spends in the shop in one school year was divided into eight-hour days it would amount to about thirty-three days.

While acquiring the use of tools boys will need to make some projects that do not have much value, but before long they begin to make articles that are useful in the home. The following are some of the projects made by the junior high pupils: checker boards, game boards, cutting boards, mixing boards, pencil trays, broom holders, ironing boards, step ladders, costumers, coaster wagons, wagon boxes, drain boards, wash benches, towel rollers, child's dresser, doll cradles, doll beds, toy autos, toy wagons, toy wheel barrows and book and magazine racks. Freshmen in the woodworking class have made: library tables, checker tables, kitchen tables, writing tables, dining chairs, Morris chairs, Roman seats, music cabinets, sewing cabinets, bedside stands, typewriting tables, radio cabinets, phonograph cabinets, Victrola stand, record cabinets, filing cases, book cases, writing desk, costumers, pedestals, floor lamps, foot stools, book and magazine racks, humidors, book ends with inlay designs, and piano benches.



Completed work, manual training, Rock Springs High School.



Ninth grade students at Woodshop, Rock Springs Junior High School.

OUR POLICY

Our policy is to have this place known far and wide as a good place to work.

A place where everyone has a chance.

To safeguard work just as far as it can be safeguarded.

To Recognize good work.

And to appreciate the helpful assistance of every co-worker.

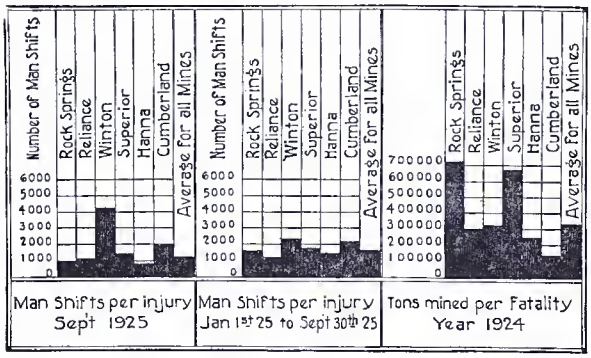
UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
WASHINGTON-UNION COAL COMPANY

(Continued from preceding page.)

troubles. Misfortunes, which are said to never come singly, appear in this case in flocks; but through poverty, sorrow, even imprisonment and the loss of his daughters, the Vicar's faith in God and in man emerges triumphant. The reader is perhaps inclined to feel that the troubles are too easily changed to blessings but in the end is glad to admit that Goldsmith has succeeded in making a most interesting story while laying aside all romantic passion that includes intrigue upon which his predecessors had depended. He has made human fatherhood almost a divine thing; he has glorified the moral sentiments which cluster around family life and then he has given us Dr. Primrose, an enduring figure which seems more like a friend than a character in a book.

Make It + Safe

September Accident Graph



AGAIN our graph shows too many accidents. With total man-shifts slightly in excess of last month, September finished with 37 accidents, several of which were very serious. W. W. Hughes, boss driver at Hanna, an employe with 32 years service, was dragged from a locomotive by an entry brattice and suffered the loss of his right arm. There were also two fractured legs during September. Face falls, as usual, comprise the majority of the accidents with a goodly, or badly, sprinkling of injuries due to mine cars and a few cases of infections following unattended minor bruises. The latter are inexcusable and should have no place on our injury record. However, they are there and we must account for them.

The present month shows Winton leading with one injury and 4276 man-shifts, and Hanna a rather poor last with 7081 man-shifts and 9 accidents.

With three more months to go before the safety pennant is awarded for the second period for 1925, no mining district has yet the pennant flying on their flag pole. A lot can happen in that time and one good or poor month may be the difference in first and last place.

Just a little extra care, a little increased watchfulness on your part may mean first place for your district.

September Injuries

Rope-runner—After getting off moving trip did not step far enough back and car passed over foot, bruising toes.

Miner—Large piece of coal coming down chute struck a prop, knocking it out. Prop fell striking man on shoulder.

Shot-firer—Was struck by a small piece of flying coal after a blast, causing puncture wound of leg.

Inside laborer—Was pushing a car in room, when small piece of coal fell from roof injuring back.

Driver—In attempting to strike horse with sprag, horse stepped forward and he struck hand on harness breaking one finger.

Outside laborer—Was trimming railroad cars when a piece of coal came down chute, striking hand, lacerating finger.

Machine-runner—Was putting skids under machine after sump cut was made. A large piece of coal fell from face fracturing right foot and leg.

Miner—Was working at face. Piece of coal fell from roof cutting hand.

Loader—While uncoupling two moving cars, he was caught between car and prop which he had set too close to track and was squeezed about the hips.

Inside company man—Was assisting motorman coupling cars and had his hand caught between bumpers, badly crushing it.

Loader—While loading coal at the face of room a piece of coal and rock fell bruising left foot.

Driver—While waiting for a car noticed a wire hanging low on Joy loader. This wire was charged and when he touched it, in attempting to remove it, he was burned on the hand.

Loader—While running a loaded car from room, he attempted to put a sprag in wheel and caught his finger between sprag and wheel.

Miner—Was dropping a loaded car from his room and while pushing the load made a mis-step and his foot went under the wheel, lacerating toe.

Loader—In attempting to pull block from loaded car, his hand was caught beneath the block, bruising one finger.

Loader—While loading coal at face a piece of rock fell from roof bruisiug shoulder and hand.

Miner—While loading coal cut hand, infection later developing.

Assistant Mine Foreman—While assisting in the building of an overcast, a prop holding a concrete form was knocked out permitting a piece of rock to fall from the rim, fracturing leg.

Timberman—While making a cap piece, his ax caught on block causing him to strike self, cutting hand.

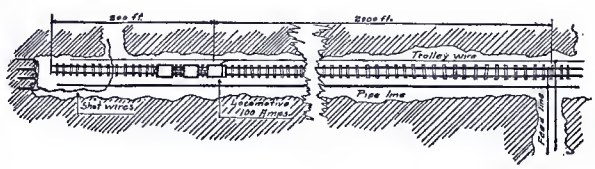
Boss Driver—Was riding on front end of locomotive. In passing through brattice on entry he was pulled off, four empty cars passing over him. His right arm was scvered near the shoulder.

Miner—Was standing on a bench taking down high top coal. Coal fell striking bench and in falling he struck side ou a prop which was lying near by.

Danger of Stray Currents in Shot Firing

By E. R. Henningson, Hanna

QUITE often when something happens that is difficult to explain, such as the origin of a fire, a premature explosion or a person being overcome in some unknown manner, electricity is usually held responsible, particularly by those not having a clear understanding of its uature. It is true that electricity is the fault in many instances and in many cases it is not. However, it is a very easy matter to have such things happen and this article is an attempt to show one possibility—that of a "premature shot," which takes place in our industry quite often, and which is always explained in a dozen different ways. A "stray current" holding its own among the many explanations.



The accompanying sketch illustrates an entry advancing. Twenty pound steel being laid as it is driven, the same being well bonded on both rails and cross bonded at intervals of 200 feet. The feed line for the trolley line and rails taps on at a point 2000 feet from the face. A ¾ inch sprinkling line is shown running along the entry and touching the ground wire at the point where the feed line connects to the rails. This connection might be accidental or intentional, as it is often done in an attempt to put all rails, pipe lines, aud ground wires at grouud potential in one common mass.

The locomotive going in draws 100 amperes from the line, and is at a point 200 feet from the face. Under these conditions there will be a difference of potential between the end of the track and the end of the pipe line equal to the drop in volts in the 2000 feet of track. Since the track is carrying all of the 100 amperes excepting a very small amonnt which passes from the rails to the pipe, due to moistnre or coal which is in contact with it, the drop in volts is equal to the rail resistance multiplied by the current. The resistance of two twenty-pound rails is .0142 ohms per 1000 feet so the drop in volts would be 2 x .0142 x 100 or 2.84 volts for the 2000 feet, which is more than sufficient to discharge a number of caps.

Now if the face has been drilled and tamped up, and the shot wires are connected to the "cap leads" and run back to the crosscut in readiness for shooting, it is possible to have abrasions in the insulation of the shot wire caused by handling or by former shots and if these abrasions should lie in proper contact, so one wire touches the rail and the other the pipe line at the same time that the locomotive makes a good pull, a premature explosion would certainly occur, even though both ends of the shot wire are on the ground and apparently free from any source of voltage.

In the particular case just described it is an easy matter to overcome this possibility by bonding the rails to the pipe at frequent intervals to keep the voltage drop at a value less than that required to explode a cap. Bnt where pipes are run through rooms and crosscuts, touching rails here and there, and on planes where the hoist rope, rails, pipe lines, and power lines are all actiug as a returu, there are so many different conditious that might influence the path of the returu current, such as the position of the trip, condition of permaneut grounds and rail bonds, that it is possible to have stray cnrrents several rooms away from those in which machinery is operating, making the absolute preveution of such currents very difficult. The safest way to prevent such "premature shots" is to be sure that the shot wire is entirely free from auy rails, pipes or wire.

Recording Water Gauges

SINCE the earliest days of coal mining it has always been recognized that the first consideration for operation must be given to snpplying each working face with a plentiful supply of fresh air. This is necessary not only to dilnte and carry away the obnoxious and poisonous gases, but also that the health of the men will not be impaired by the breathiug of impure air.

Our present large capacity fans have developed gradually through the centuries of coal mining. The earliest of the miners worked only as far from the surface as the air would travel without artificial means. When this distance was reached, another point on the outcrop was started and the operation repeated, each place going only a few hundred feet from the opening. Later came the shaft and furnace, hand fans, and by gradnal evolution, the ventilation plants of the present day, capable of supplying several hundred thousand cubic feet of air per minute to be delivered to every working face.

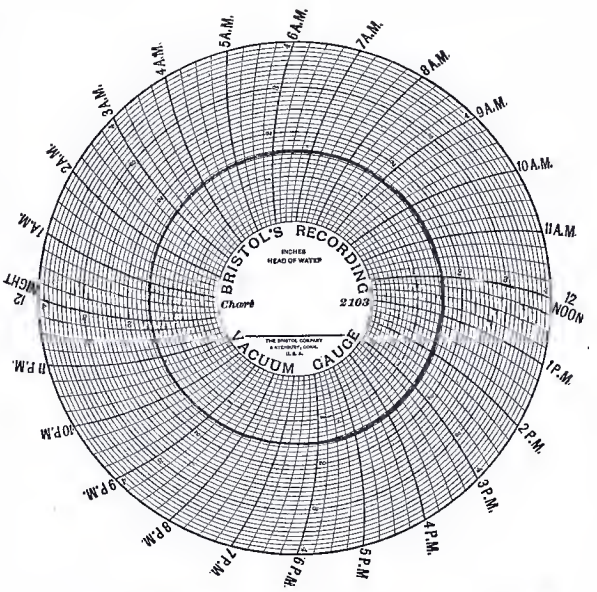


Fig. 1.—Continued fan operation without a stop.

For effectual ventilation a fan must be dependable and continuous in its operation. Stoppages of a few minutes duration may create a serious hazard underground and there are many instances of disastrous explosions caused by gas accumulations due to the fau having been stopped.

Owing to its simpler construction the steam driven fan was more constaut in its operation, and during the earlier stages of the electrification of the coal industry was adhered to by many operators. With the increased use of electricity and the improvements in electrical design, the steam driven fan is being gradnally replaced by the electric driven motor.

With dependability as a keynote, many new devices have been invented to offset the ills inherent to electrically driven apparatns. Among these devices, particularly adaptable to electrically driven fans, should be noted the antomatic starter. If for any reason the fan is stopped, for example the power being

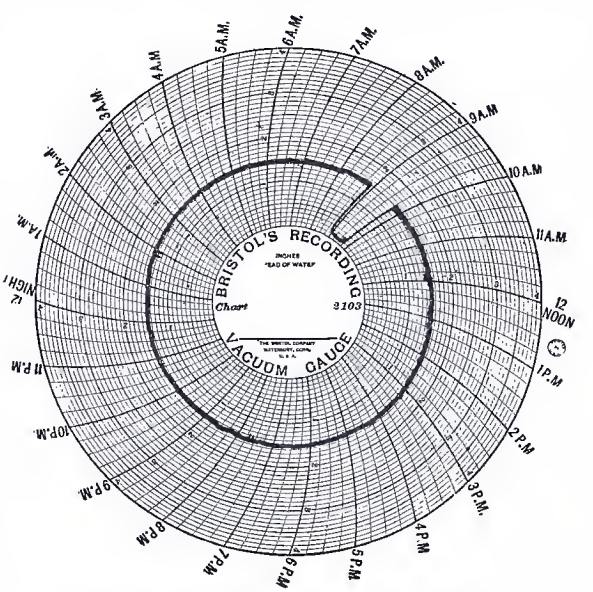


Fig. 2.—Chart recording a stop for repairs.

cut off at the source of supply or lightning causing an excessive voltage sufficient to throw the circuit breakers out, this device automatically starts the fan when the normal conditions are resumed. All fans of the Union Pacific mines are now equipped with these automatic starters.

Some recording device is also necessary to the intelligent operation of the fan, so that the mine officials can readily see exactly what the fan is doing at all times. This is accomplished by a recording water-gauge, which is actuated by a clock, and by means of a marking pen on a dial the mine foreman can, at a glance, tell exactly how often and how long the fan was stopped, and each variation in the water gauge the preceding 24 hours.

These recording devices are required by a law passed by the 1925 legislature. The wisdom of this law can be seen when it is realized the possible havoc that could be wrought by a shut down of the fan after the gas watchman has made his morning inspection and before the men enter. By a glance at his chart the mine foreman can instantly tell if the fan has been in continuous operation.

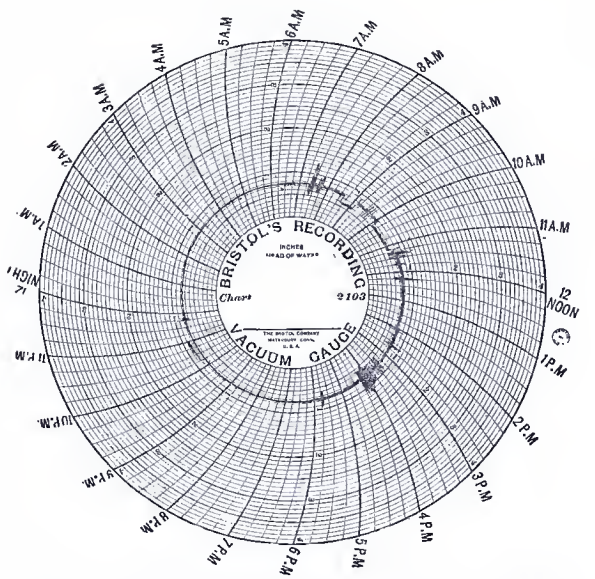


Fig. 3.—Chart showing variation in currents when air course doors are opened.

The Union Pacific Coal Company's rules require that before the day shift is allowed to enter the mine that the chart must be examined by the mine foreman and signed by him. They are then sent to the mine superintendent who transmits them to the General Manager, General Superintendent and Safety Engineer. They are carefully examined and every marked change in water gauge or fan stoppage must be explained.

The three charts shown herewith are good examples of the operation of the self-recording water gauge. Fig. 1 shows a chart from "D" Mine, Superior. This tells a story of continual operation and no fan stoppages or variations in water gauge. Fig. 2 from Reliance, No. 1 Mine, shows the fan is stopped from 8:50 A. M. until 9:45 A. M. Notation on reverse side by mine foreman accounts for this stoppage as "power off, repairing transformers." These repairs were made on a day when the mine was idle. Fig. 3 shows a somewhat erratic condition in the air currents with the water gauge changing at frequent intervals. Reason assigned for this was that surveyor while running a check survey through air course frequently opened and shut the doors.

Cumberland "Rooters" Score Again!

CUMBERLAND is a regular place and it is peopled with regular folks. Whenever a contest is staged, be it in sports, music, mining activities or whatnot, the men and women, boys and girls and even the babies are ready to do their best; babies are mentioned advisedly as beyond a doubt Cumberland could carry away the blue ribbon at any baby show held in Wyoming. They have fat ones, lean ones, serious and jolly and lots of them, with blondes predominating in the ensemble. If the teams or individual representatives lose, the homefolk approve just the same for "Did they not try?" they say, and the contestants come home and in an atmosphere of encouragement and helpfulness work and train for the next opportunity to try their mettle. But when they win, Cumberland lets the world know in no uncertain manner that they are proud of their sons and daughters and that they are appreciative of the work and sacrifices which have brought fame and honor to their community.

A Cumberland Mine Rescue Team and a Cumberland Sewing Team had returned victorious from fiercely contested "meets" at Springfield, Illinois, and Douglas, Wyoming, and on the 3rd of October the town tendered an entertainment and dance in appreciation of the good work done. Invitations were issued to all in Cumberland and to guests from out of town, and eight o'clock in the evening found the hall filled and the famous Cumberland Band, now an indispensible institution, occupying the stage sixty-five strong.

The Hon. E. C. Blacker, Chairman and Master of Ceremonies pleased the large audience with his well worded statement of the nature and purpose of the entertainment and placed the program under way.

The Program

March...."Colonel Miner" by Cumberland Band
Song.....Seventh Grade Girls—No. 2 School
Reading....."The Night Wind" by Mae Dexter
Cornet Solo."The Comodore" by Umberto Bovero
Vocal Solo.....Miss Louise Wilde
Overture..."The Admiral" by Cumberland Band
Remarks.....Mr. A. W. Dickinson
Mr. J. A. Smith
Mr. Lyman Fearn
March.."Celebrae Toreador" by Cumberland Band
Vocal Solo .....Mrs. A. W. Dickinson
Piano Solo .....Mr. Adrian Dale
Saxophone Solo .....
....."Dance Hungroise" by Phillip Bovero
Reading .....Impie Hekkanen
Demonstration by Girl's Sewing Club.
Overture....."Patriotic" by Cumberland Band
Followed by a dance and lunch.

The swinging marches and artistically rendered overtures by the band were interspersed by contributions from our Wyoming home talent, readings, vocal and instrumental solos making a treat for the assemblage.

The Girl's Sewing Club presented a most able demonstration of the development of a dress from the selection and purchase of material through the pattern work and cutting to the fitting and completion of the clever production. The finished dress was displayed on one of Cumberland's own pretty models in becoming style and the charmed audience applauded the result.

Captain Lyman Fearn of the Champion Cumberland Mine Rescue Team sounded the keynote of Cumberland's success when he told the people in his well measured address that credit was due not only to the individual contestant but to all the people of the town for their unstinted loyalty and support.

Captain Fearn said "Even above the gratification that we feel in winning First Aid, Mine Rescue and sewing contests, is our devout thankfulness that the Safety Pennant now rests in our midst, testifying, as it

(Please turn to Page 21.)

Engineers' Department

Mine Arithmetic

(This is the seventh article on Mine Arithmetic. Subsequent articles will appear in later issues.)

Powers and Roots

POWERS.

IN engineering and mining practice it is often essential that we find the area of certain blocks of land in square feet, and in mining property we are called upon to find the cubical contents of the coal seams to determine the number of tons of workable coal contained in the land.

The area of a square is equal to the product of two equal numbers or factors, each of which represents the length of one side. Thus the area of a square is equal to the second power of a number that represents the length of one of its sides.

For example: The side of a square is 6 feet; its area equals 6 feet x 6 feet=36 square feet, and this is called raising 6 to the second power and can be written 6^2 and when thus written it is read 6 exponent 2, or 6 raised to the second power or 6 squared.

The term cubic is used for the third power of a number, because the volume of a cube is equal to the product found by using the length of one edge three times as a factor; that is, its volume is equal to the third power of a number which represents the length of one of its equal edges.

For example: The edge of a cube is 8 feet; its volume is 8 x 8 x 8 equals 512 cubic feet, and this would be called raising 8 to the third power and would be written 8^3, and read either 8 exponent 3, or 8 raised to the third power or 8 cubed.

When a number is multiplied by itself, that is used as a factor more than three times, it is written in the same manner.

For example: 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 equals 32 is written 2^5 and read 2 exponent 5, or 2 raised to the fifth power. This process of finding powers is called involution and it is not sufficient to say that the power of a certain number is to be found, but it is also necessary to state whether it is to be raised to the second, third or some other power.

When several numbers are connected by any signs used in arithmetic and the result indicated by the signs is to be raised to a given power, the number must be written inside a parenthesis and the exponent placed outside so that the two operations will be clearly indicated as follows: $(10+5-3)^2=12^2=144$. Without the parenthesis the result would be $10+5-3^2=15-9=6$.

The same rule applies if a fraction is to be raised to any given power.

For example: If the square of $\frac{5}{8}$ is to be found, it must be written $(\frac{5}{8})^2$ because if the parenthesis is omitted it will indicate that only the numerator is to be squared, whereas it was intended to square both numerator and denominator. $(\frac{5}{8})^2=\frac{5^2}{8^2}=\frac{25}{64}$ or if written without the parenthesis it results as follows: $\frac{5^2}{8}=\frac{25}{8}$.

There are very few numbers that can be separated into equal factors and these numbers are called perfect powers. 27 is a perfect power of 3 because 3 x 3 x 3=27. Numbers which cannot be separated into exactly equal factors are called imperfect powers. Thus 12—15—20 are imperfect powers.

To raise a number to any power use:

Rule 1. To raise a whole number or a decimal to any power use the number as a factor as many times as the power requires or as the exponent indicates.

Rule 2. To raise a fraction to any power, use the numerator and the denominator as factors as many times as the power requires or as the exponent indicates and write these products as numerator and denominator respectively.

Example 1. What is the third power or cube of 26? This is written 26^3 and equals 26 x 26 x 26=17,576.

Example 2. What is the fifth power of 21? This is written 21^5 and equals 21 x 21 x 21 x 21 x 21=4,084,101.

A World of Power

DR. GEO. OTIS SMITH, Director U. S. Geological Survey, whose studies of the Nation's economic resources have won him more than National fame, published much that was informative in the July 1925 issue of "Economic Geography," from which we quote:

"Tryon and Mann, in estimating the current consumption of energy in the United States, place the total at more than 25,000 trillion British thermal units and show that of this total the mineral fuels supply 87 per cent—coal 65 per cent, oil 18 per cent, natural gas 4 per cent. Water power supplies only 4 per cent, work animals 3 per cent, and the wind less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. Inasmuch as the total includes heat energy as well as mechanical energy, firewood is credited with 6 per cent, so that even in these days the forest still yields more energy than wind and water combined; but the mineral fuels now furnish more than six times as much energy as all these others with work animals added. This increasing dependence on mineral fuels is further emphasized by the facts that as late as 1880 they were subordinate to firewood and that prior to 1850 they furnished less energy than even the work animals.

* * * * *

"The potential water power of the United States, only a small part of which is developed, is less than 1 horsepower per person, an allotment far below that of the peoples of Norway, Canada, and Sweden; even Switzerland has twice as large a per capita wealth in water power. The developed water power credited to the United States, though at first it seems large, becomes insignificant when it is reduced to per capita units, being less than one-tenth of 1 horsepower, far below the third of 1 horsepower per capita of Switzerland or Canada and the seven-tenths of Norway.

"In per capita reserves of coal the United States possesses more than 23,000 tons, not including lignite, for every man, woman, and child of the present population. Other industrial nations rank about as follows: Great Britain has about 5,000 tons per capita, Germany probably still owns not less than 4,000 tons, Belgium perhaps 1,500 tons, France probably more than 800 tons, Spain less than 400 tons, and Japan 150 tons.

"We can not state our per capita reserve of petroleum with so much assurance of quantitative accuracy as we can state reserves of coal or water, yet the best estimate available shows that considered as a future source of energy petroleum occupies a status far

different from that of coal. The share of each man, woman, and child in the unmined petroleum recoverable under present conditions and by present methods is probably less than 100 barrels, and the present annual production is a little over 6 barrels. These simple figures are full of significance. We undoubtedly have more oil than any other industrial uation, but certainly far from enough.

* * * * *

"The center of energy for the United States may be determined in terms either of present production or of potential supply. Cousidering first the centers of gravity for the three main sources of energy, we may note that these centers are located in what most people in the United States would term the 'Far West.' The center of maximum potential water power is in the middle of Wyoming, about 35 miles southwest of Casper. The center of the original tounage of coal in the United States is similarly determined as about at the crossing of 41 degrees north latitude and 99 degrees west longitude, or 30 miles west of Graud Island, Nebraska. In this determiuation the lignite regions were not included, nor the coal that lies at greater depth than 3,000 feet. The ceuter of the remaining petroleum resources, as estimated by the oil geologists, is ou the New Mexico-Colorado line, northeast of Raton.

* * * * *

"In 1924 the approximate center of coal production was in Madison County, Ohio, about 30 miles southwest of Columbus. In 1918 the corresponding center was some 50 miles farther north and west. The center of oil production is now in uortheastern New Mexico, about 40 miles southeast of Raton; in 1918 it was near the Kansas-Colorado liue, somewhat more than 150 miles to the northeast. The center of electric-power generation in the United States iu 1924 was in Illinois, 50 miles southwest of Chicago, and the shift of this center since 1920 was somewhat west of south and amounted to less than 20 miles. Another iuteresting elemeut of the geographic distribution of the demand for petroleum products is the center of automobile registration, which in 1924 was in Illiuois, close to Peoria. The automobile thus leads population in its westward course, for the center of population, as last reported, was in Indiana, 50 miles southwest of Indianapolis. Indeed, the recent trend of all three centers has been to the west aud south, with the exception of that for coal production, which in the past year or two has felt the pull of West Virginia's marked increase of output from nonunion mines."

Formation of Coal

By R. R. Knill

Last month Mr. Knill favored us with an article entitled, "Theories for the Origin of Coal," explaining the foremost theories as to how coal originated. This month we are indehted to Mr. Knill for the following article on the formation of coal.

THE formation of peat, which is the first classification of coal, depends principally on two conditions. First, the topographical conditions and second, the climatic conditions.

The original topography of the land which now coutains large coal seams was probably very low and ideal for the forming of extensive swamps. A geueral subsidence of these low lands would permit the sea to overflow, until a slight rise or bucking movement would cut it off from the sea forming very large swamps.

The climatic conditions which prevailed during these periods were probably very humid and uniform throughout many years. The idea that these periods were very hot is questioned, as some of our largest forests are in parts of the country which have a very moderate climate.

The change from peat to coal is caused by chemical and physical actions, the first stage comiug from the action of the bacteria on the peat. This action works only while the deposit is shallow or near the top in larger deposits. The changes caused by the physical actions have the most important bearing on the different grades of coal formed, pressure, heat and age being the greatest factors in the formation of coal.

The depth of burial of the coal, combined with later foldiug and changing of position of the strata, producing pressure with heat, tends to increase hardness of the coal, but without the aid of heat it is doubtful whether pressure aloue can produce our hardest grades of coal. Anthracite, produced by heat given off from igneous rocks, which sometimes intrudes the coal seams, is found in the southern part of Colorado and New Mexico. Anthracite formed in this manner does not exteud far from the edge of the intrusion. The coal nearest the intrusion has turued to natural coke. Folding and buckling movemeuts are factors in producing great pressure.

The age of the coal has a slight bearing on the grade of coal. The exposure to the air before the burial gives the vegetable matter more time to decompose and results in a higher carbon content. Generally the older coal is the hardest, having been buried deeper and subjected to greater pressures. The age of coal is not a safe rule to follow, as there are many instances where some of the oldest coal is still iu the lignite stage.

Just how long it took to form our coal seams is very indefinite, the formation of peat depeuding mostly on how favorable the climatic conditious were during the coal forming periods aud the kind of vegetation deposits. The information obtained from our present day peat bogs shows the rate to be about one hundred years to form one foot of compressed peat and four hundred years to form a foot of coal.

Kites and Electrical Discoveries

IN 1749 a kite was used by Dr. Alexander Wilson, an Edinburgh astronomer, who attached thermometers, probably of his own make, to kites, in order to determine the temperature of the clouds.

Franklin became convinced that electricity must come from the air, so he constructed a kite in 1752, whose framework consisted of a cross made of two light strips of cedar, over this was stretched a silk handkerchief tied to the four extremeties; a sharp pointed wire extended a foot from the top of the upright stick of the cross; the kite-string terminated iu a silk ribbon held by the observer, and a key was suspended at the junction of the twine and the silk.

The kite was raised by Franklin, duriug a thunderstorm iu June, 1752, and almost immediately he had the satisfaction of experiencing a spark on applying his kuuckles to the key, and when the string became wet from the rain, the electricity became abundant. A Leydeu jar was charged at the key, and by the spark thus obtained spirits were ignited and other experiments performed.

Since this experimeut the kite has been used for scientific purposes quite extensively.

In 1882-86 self-recording anemometers were sent up to a height of 2500 feet by C. D. Archibald in England.

In 1885-87 Alexander McAdie used the kite to explore electrical conditions of the air up to 1000 feet above Blue Hill observatory.

In 1898 there were 17 Weather Bureau Stations equipped for daily kite ascensions.

A TOOL is but the extension of a man's hand, and a machine is but a complex tool. And he that invents a machine augments the power of man and the well-being of mankind.

—Henry Ward Beecher.

Armistice Day - November Eleventh

ARMISTICE DAY! Shall we observe it? How shall we observe it? Just seven years ago on the eleventh of this month came the armistice in the World War—an armistice which proved to be the end of the war. Early in the morniug of the eleventh, German euvoys crossed through their own lines, were permitted to cross No-Man's-Land unmolested and then to pass through the advance Allied lines on the western front, the lines against which they had, for five years, hurled the full force of their military power in a vain effort to break. Now they were permitted to pass through. A strange sight were those gray cars driving across in the early morning, a little later only than the zero hour when, for five years, the best men of the Allied countries had said good-bye to life perhaps, as they went "over the top" to do their bit for their country! The gray cars contaiued German envoys to a peace parley with the Allied command led by Marshall Foch and were addressed as were the later plenipotentiaries to the Peace Conference in Versailles wheu majestic, brainy, tenacious old Clemenceau, the "Tiger of France" said, as only a Frenchman could have said: "Gentlemen of the Imperial German Government, you have come to sue for peace."

Terms having been reached, around the world rang the message that the war was over. A message received with hysterical, noisy, wild joy in New York and Chicago and Paris and London and in every village and every home where fathers, mothers, sisters, wives and sweet hearts waited. But on that line, which had opened its ranks to permit the grey-coated envoy to pass, was a deadly calm as the message came: "Cease firing eleventh hour, eleventh day, eleventh month; stand fast on ground obtained at that time." And calm, as back to Headquarters went the response, by motor runner, by field telephone, by telegraph: "Message received—cease firing—thanks." And for them, the men who made up those Allied lines, the most tremendous epoch of their lives was over. An epoch which started with "beaucoup swank" like Corporal Dan who could "pull my rank on him" to get some mere private to save him, in talk at least, from the muddy shoes that came from living in the "worst mud hole in France," and who was going to "get the Kaiser before someone else did"—and could end like the man I knew who was eager to do a civilian "as you were" and cabled his sweetheart: "The war's over and I'm alive."

And what have they now, these men who gave most in this, the most tremendous epoch in our history. Listen to the incorporated stated purpose of the American Legion, the largest service men's organization:

> "For God and country we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to ineulcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

And listen to the purpose of the American Women's Overseas Service League, an organization made up of women, from all the organizations, who were overseas:

(Please turn to Page 21)

The Yankees on the Marne

(According to Tommy Atkins)

Oh, the English and the Irish, and the 'owling Scotties, too,
The Canucks and Austryleyuns, and the 'airy French Pollu—
The only thing that bothered us a year before we knew
Was 'ow in 'ell the Yanks 'ud look, an' wot in 'ell they'd do.

They 'adn't 'ad no trynein', they didn't know the gyme,
They 'adn't never marched it much—their shootin' was the syme.
An' the ouly thing that bothered us that day in lawst July
Was 'ow in 'ell the Line 'd 'old if they should run aw'y.

Them leggy, nosey new 'uns, just come across the sea—
We couldn't 'elp but wonder 'ow in 'ell their guts 'ud be,
An' the only thing that bothered us in all our staggerin' ranks
Was wot in 'ell 'ud 'appen w'en the 'Uns 'ad 'it the Yauks.

My word! it 'appened sudden w'en the drive 'ad first begun;
We seed the Yanks a-runnin'—Gaw blimy! 'ow they run!
But the only thing that bothered us that seed the chase begin
Was 'ow in 'ell to stop 'em 'fore they got into Berlin!

They didn't 'ave no tactics but the bloody manuel,
They 'adn't learued no horders but "Ooray!" an' "Give 'em 'ell!"
But the only thing that bothered us about them leggy lads
Was 'ow in 'ell to get the chow to feed their "Kamerads!"

So we're standin' all together in a stiffish firin' line,
If anyone should awsk you, you cau say we're doin' fine,
But the only thing that bothered us—an' that don't bother much—
Is 'ow in 'ell to get the dirt to bury all the Dutch.

Gaw's trewth! it's rotten fightin' that all our troops 'as seen,
The 'Un's a dirty pl'yer, becos 'e's alwus been;
But the only thing that bothers us in 'andin' 'im our thanks
Is 'ow in 'ell we'd done if it were not fer the Yanks.

Oh, the English and the Irish, and the 'owling Scotties, too,
The Canucks and Austryleuus, aud the 'airy Freneh Pollu,
The only thing that bothered us don't bother us no more;
It's why in 'ell we didn't know the Yankee boys before!

—By Emerson Hough of the Vigilantes.

Old Timers' Page

Another Old Timer Passes

By Geo. B. Pryde

IN the death of Beujamin Leadbetter, which occurred at Salt Lake City on September 21st, another of the old employes has passed, and Rock Springs has lost one of its oldest citizens.

Benjamin Leadbetter, Rock Springs old-timer, gone.

Mr. Leadbetter was born in England in 1858 and came to Rock Springs fifty years ago, when but 17 years of age.

He knew this community when it was a typical frontier village and saw it grow into a modern city. He endured many of the hardships of the early pioneers but lived to participate in many of our modern conveniences, having by his frugality accumulated a fair share of the world's goods.

He started work as a driver in No. 3 Mine in 1875, being transferred to No. 1 Mine in 1880. Returned to No. 3 Mine for a short time and in 1882 was again transferred to No. 1 Mine, where he worked continuously as driver, boss driver and assistant foreman, until this mine was closed down in 1910.

William Bean, Sr., of Cumberland

BORN in London, England, in 1860, Mr. William Bean, Sr., came to America with his parents in 1878 when he was just eighteen years old. He came first to Salt Lake City, where he lived for just one year; then he came to work for The Union Pacific Coal Company, starting in Grass Creek in 1880. He later worked in both Almy and Springvalley until those mines were closed. He came to Cumberland and helped open it. And he's one of Cumberland's best boosters. Not only does he boost for Cumberland of the early days—but for Cumberland of today. He's quite sure it has the best band of any town of its size anywhere, the finest folks, the prettiest flowers, grows the biggest vegetables and has the best organization of any coal mining district anywhere.

Wm. Bean, Sr., Cumberland

Next to boosting for Cumberland Mr. Bean enthuses over the Old Timers Association Day in Rock Springs last June. He says he is looking for the next gathering to come round and most surely will be there. He recalled the early days in now deserted Almy when his boy and the son of Mr. Moon, President of the Association, were pals.

Mr. Bean recalls most vividly going to see the show places of Old London before he came out here; the Tower of London, Windsor Castle, London Bridge and the wonderful shops, but he doesn't like the water so means to be content to stay on this side of the ocean. He took out his citizeuship papers just as soon as he could. In politics he is an independent, voting for the man rather than the party, always. He is a member of the Woodruff Stake of the Church of Latter Day Saints and has three children, Mrs. Charles Clark, Alberta May and Lulu, one of whom never fails to meet him with a car when his day's work is done at the Machine Shop.

Old Timer Theodore P. Henkell Passes Away

WORD was received, just as we were going to press, of the passing of Old Timer Theodore P. Henkell at St. Anthony Hospital, Denver, where Mr. Henkell was taken after being wounded at his home by the accidental discharge of a revolver, October 13th, which resulted iu his death October 24th.

Mr. Henkell was the father of Mr. Arthur Henkell, General Master Mechanic, and Mrs. S. D. Briggs of Hanna. He was 83 years old aud was retired on pension two years ago, going to Denver to live. He had to his credit a record of 55 years service with the Union Pacific Railroad Company and The Union Pacific Coal Company, commencing work in 1868 in the Bridge and Building Department of the Railroad.

Mr. Henkell was euthusiastic about the Old Timers' Association, and althongh he was unable to be present at the meeting last summer, he had planned to be in attendance next year.

Old Time Tales and Reminiscences of the Early West

By Joseph Walton - Hanna

This Old Time Story by Mr. Joseph Walton of Hanna is more than a story of the writer's early boy and manhood days. Written on a hospital bed where severe injuries have kept him for months, this is a story of fine courage, of high character, of a soul that sings and which will not surrender. Mr. Walton has promised other stories and we know all will look forward to reading them with absorbing interest.

I AM a patient in the Hanna Hospital, recovering from an injury sustained in No. 4 Mine. On August 29th Mr. Eugene McAuliffe, President of The Union Pacific Coal Company, visited this institution and during our conversation requested me to write an article for The Uuion Pacific Coal Company Employes' Magazine. I informed the gentleman my education was limited and that I had never written an article for publication, but he urged that an effort be made along this line, to which I agreed. The more I thought of the matter, the less confidence I had in myself, and finally concluded to let it drop, believing he would forget all about it. However, a few weeks

later Mr. McAuliffe happened to have business in Hanna, and he again called at the Hospital and, don't you know, he reminded me of my promise, so there was nothing to do but fulfill it. So here we go.

Born in Oxfordshire, England, in the year 1856, I came to this country in 1865, just at the close of the Civil War, settling in the State of New Jersey, where I followed farming. The method of farming in those days was much different than now. We used to mark it all out, drop a handful of fertilzer, then three or four kernels of corn. We worked very long hours, daylight to dark, and I have often wondered what the boys and girls of today would think of working so many hours a day.

The first colored person I ever saw was a little girl. In explanation I will state that after the war it was the custom of the farmers to take one or two colored children to raise until they had reached manhood and womanhood. So that is how I came to meet the little colored girl. It was very early one morning, we had been sleeping in the same room, but I was not aware of it, she being in one corner of the room and myself in another, lying on the bare floor. Her presence had not been discovered by me until that morning, and my memory recalls that her hair was very kinky and the dress she wore was made from a gunny sack. When my head appeared from under the covers I was rather scared, did not know what to do. She looked like little Eva in Uncle Tom's Cabin. Small as she was she had her duties to perform on the farm, doing such chores as bringing in the cows, milking them, feeding the chickens, etc., and we soon became well acquainted.

Leaving New Jersey I came to Ohio, securing work as Cabin Boy on the "George W. Holt" under Captain Finley. It was then I took part in the building of the L. S. & T. V. Railroad, carrying water for the workmen, with which Mr. Robert Cardwell of Hanna, is familiar. At the completion of the Railroad to Wicksville, I headed toward Colorado. The end of the Kansas Pacific Railroad was at Wallace, Kansas, and I got a job "whacking bulls" to Denver, at which place we landed on Sunday, March the 17th, making the journey from Wallace to Denver in six weeks. Having all wild cattle and having to break them to work made travelling slower than usual. At Wallace the cattle were yoked up, a heavy chain placed on the yoke, the cattle dragging it around all night, the herder keeping them in bounds and having them ready for work in he morning. A well broken yoke of cattle would be hitched to the end of the chain to keep it tight, and the wild cattle would be pulled up and hooked to the chain ready to make a start. I would accompany the wagon trail a few miles and the wagon boss would then say: "Kid, take the pony and go back and help yoke up another bunch." Thus the fun continued until all the cattle with their loads were well on their way to Denver.

After seeing the sights in Denver, which were many and new to me, I made my way back to Boulder and Bear Canon, finally reaching Salina, about 8 or 10 miles above Boulder, where I was taken down with Mountain fever being attended by a Doctor from Boulder who took me to his home, there being no Hospitals in those days. After recovery the Doctor advised me not to go

Here is an interesting picture taken in old Carbon for which we are indebted to Mrs. George Benson of Cumberland. The Carbon Fire Department of 1897.

Top row, from left to right: Cuthbert, Hastings, John Butler, Cap Hughes, Isaac Ames, Peter Travis, John (Deacon) Jones, John Gabott.

Middle row: John Maxwell, James Watson, James Arthur.

Bottom row: Billy Jones, Robert Warberton, Dunean Carr, Joe Sheffiel, George Benson, John Brown, John Mates, Wm. Powell, Bruno Stevens.

back to the mountains until I became acclimated so I headed for Erie, Colorado, and made my start in the old Boulder Valley Coal Mine.

The Railroad at that time branched off the main line of the Denver Pacific at a station called Hughes, now known as Brighton, thence to Erie and on to Boulder. My first job was working aronnd the top, but remained at it only a short time, when the boss asked me if I conld drive a mnle, to which an affirmative answer was given, thns beginning work inside the mines. From driver I went to digging and in time had worked at most all kinds of inside work. Coal digging in the olden day was much different than today, a miner having a set of tools consisting of the following articles: a churn drill, needle and scraper, sledge hammer, and wedges, a shovel and at least six picks. The coal had to be cnt on the bottom, and nsually on one side as well, so as to make as coarse coal as possible, as there was no demand for the fines, the latter being nnloaded on the surface as so much waste. The tracks in the mines were of wood. On the entries, 4" x 4" ties were used and notched and the 2" x 4" wooden rails were keyed to the ties with wooden wedges, no nails or spikes being used. A piece of strap iron was nailed on top of the rails. Switches were put in the rooms by cutting a groove in the ties, where the flange of the wheels on the cars went over. Tracks in rooms were the same as on the entries excepting there was no strap iron on the 2" x 4" wooden rails.

When I think of the changes since those days, and also of the changes in mining that will be made in the next ten years, I would like to live a while longer to witness the progress made. We mnst understand that it required years of time and a vast amount of money to make the changes referred to, and Coal Companies expect and mnst have a fair retnrn on the money invested. Fellow workers, we would expect the same, and it is up to us to do onr part to encourage the companies in their efforts to making onr work lighter and safer.

We have good schools here, as well as in all parts of the conntry, and in educational affairs as well as mining, much progress has been made. The ouly school I ever attended was the little old "red school house on the hill," which accounts for my lack of education. But I say "Gold bless the little old red school house," as it was the beginning of the excellent system we have today.

I wish I could write more along these lines, bnt I will say that the Stars and Stripes represents the greatest Country that ever the sun shone upon, and we must all do our part to protect it and the things it represents. If there is anything wrong with onr country, let's pnt it right, we have the power.

What We Talked About in the Old Days

By Old Timer

IN thinking over the good old days in the mines, some amusing incidents come to my memory, one of which in particular will bear repeating. The time to which I refer was the day when loading coal was what is known as straight loading, that is, a driller drilled the holes with a power drill, the blaster came along and laid the track, set the props, shoveled back the slack and shot the coal, the loader shoveling the coal into the cars and running the cars down to the room "neck."

In the particular case which I have in mind, the loaders were of many nationalities—a regular "Leagne of Nations." There was "Johnny Bull," "Taffy," "Paddy," "Sandy," "Tony," "Ollie," "Franz" and others whom I at present do not recall, bnt we were a conglomerate bunch.

Dnring periods of waiting for empty cars, we discussed many snbjects; we had all of the "valor of ignorance" and were willing to talk lengthily if not learnedly on any subject that came np for discussion.

One of our favorite themes was whether or not America could ever lick Great Britain. Those of us who were more recently from the old conntry were strong for Britain while those who had resided in this country longer stood up valiantly for the land of their adoption. These argnments occasioually became quite heated and sometimes ended by some of the opposing factions inviting the others outside to fight it out, but I do not remember that active hostilities ever resulted.

Then there were the respective merits of Jim Jeffries, Bob Fitzsimmons, John L. Sullivan and other fighters which we discussed. We had some bad days after these gladiators engaged in combat, paying those "debts of honor," which were not always pleasant.

Then at odd times we took a flyer into the field of religion, and with the many different denominations represented, as was to be expected, the arguments often got rather personal, aud showed little of the spirit of the Master.

Then there were the Mnnicipal, State and Federal Governments, which came in for their share of discussion and as the two old parties were about evenly divided, both of them got a razzing.

On off days, when we were hard up for a topic, we spent much time in devising better methods of rnnning the mine than the Pit Boss ever dreamed of, bnt on occasions when we had the temerity to broach onr theories, to The Boss, whom we secretly admired, he did not seem to be visibly impressed by them.

One of our number, "Johnnie," was a confirmed Christian Scientist, so he said, and discussed, by the hour, all phases of this brand of religion. He talked learnedly of the triumph of mind over matter, that there was no such thing as sickness, that it was merely a state of mind, that there was no such thing as pain if yon believed there wasn't, and that it was possible to be cheerfnl and happy always by developing this state of mind. He fed us many other alluring dishes of this natnre, propoundiug his views in season and ont of season.

I remember when we suffered minor injnries such as occur in a coal mine, we got scant sympathy from "Johnnie;" no matter how painfnl these injuries might be, we were reminded that there was no such a thing as pain, it was merely a state of mind and so forth; so we laid low and hoped onr day wonld come when the tables would be turned, and it eventually did.

One morning when we had gotten well under way on one of our favorite topics, and were hoping the driver would not come along with empties to disturb us, we heard a great commotion in "Johnnie's" room. We hastily made our way to the scene of the trouble and found a loaded car off the track and Johnnie hopping around on one foot. Between bnrsts of lnrid profanity he informed ns that he had been running his car down the room and that it had jumped the track and in doing so bruised his right foot quite severely, causing intense pain. When the matter had been explained, Taffy, who had been standing quietly by, said soothingly, "Now never mind, Johnnie, your foot doesn't hurt a bit; jnst remember that there is no such a thing as pain, it is merely a state of mind, that the triumph of mind over matter is a wonderful thing, etc., etc."

"Johnnie," who by this time was in such a state of mind so as to be unable to see the humor of the situation, in a whimperiug voice replied, "You're a liar. It's my foot, and I know it hnrts," thus exemplifying that it is sometimes hard to practice what we preach.

A few days after "Johnnie" drew his time and we lost all trace of him, but the old discussions went on as before, with only one snbject missing.

Workmen's Compensation

By H. J. Harrington, Supervisor of Compensation,
The Union Pacific Coal Company

WORKMEN'S Compensation is, as its name implies, a system of compensation for injury, and for death from injury, to workmen and their dependent families when the workmen are accidentally injured while engaged in the duties of their employment. It places the burden of restoration of the workmen accidentally injured, and the cost of the maintenance of dependents of injured workmen, upon the industry. It does away, in most cases, with the necessity of law suits and the attendent costs and delays which formerly brought hardship to the workmen and their dependent families.

The British Workingmen's Compensation Aet was passed on December 26th, 1906, becoming operative July 1st, 1907, and covered nearly every class of workmen, the amount of eompensation varying with the injury and the earning capacity of the workman. In June, 1906, Congress passed an Act making interstate carriers liable for injuries sustained by their employes while engaged in the duties of their occupation. This law was declared unconstitutional on January 6th, 1908; however, on April 15th, 1908, the "Sterling Act" was passed by Congress and signed by the President on April 22nd, 1908. This bill provided for compensation for accidental injury, and death from accidental injury, of employes of common carriers. On May 30th, 1908, the "Alexander Bill" was passed. This act established the liability of The United States Government for injuries, and death from injury, of certain classifications of government workmen engaged in hazardous occupations. It further provided compensatiou for widows and children of workmen who died of injury. During 1911, a movement for enactment of the State Workmen's Compensation Laws spread rapidly over the United States. On July 4th, 1911, the first State Workmen's Compensation Law became effective in the State of New Jersey. During this same year laws of a similar character were passed by several other states. At the present time most of the States of The Union have adopted some form of Workmen's Compensation Laws.

A constitutional amendment submitted to the voters of the State of Wyoming, at the fall election of 1914, to abolish common law liability for injuries sustained in oecupations to be known as extra-hazardous, met with the approval of the people. The 1915 session of The Wyoming Legislature passed what is known as "The Workmen's Compensation Law" and a system of Industrial Accident Insurance was adopted by this State. This Law became effective April 1st, 1915, and provided compensation for workmen injured in extra-hazardous employment, whether the employer was negligent or otherwise, and also provided compensation for the dependents of such injured workmen. It created a fund to be known as "The Industrial Accident Fund." It provided for eompulsory contributions from employers engaged in extra-hazarduous business or occupation. It defined the meaning of "Extra-hazarduous Occupations," "Employer," "Workman," "Dependent Family," "Child or Children" and various degrees of disability. It provided a schedule of payments and also provided penalties for failure to comply with the provisions of this law.

Included in this schedule is a list of about fifty occupations which are considered as extra-hazardous in the meaning of the law, and includes City and Town Marshals and City and Town Firemen, but expressly excludes any person holding an appointment as Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff, Constable or Deputy Constable, and persons engaged in interstate commerce, raneh or farm work, stock raising and domestic service. An "Employe's Report of Accident" must be filed with the Clerk of the Court of the county in which the accident occurred within twenty days after the date of the accident, and is almost identical in form with the employer's report, excepting that the workman's report must state if the workman "does" or "does not" claim compensation. **If the injured workman, or someone in his behalf, fails to file the report of aceident within the twenty days as provided, then no applieation or elaim for compensation shall be entertained, and no order of award shall be made, after six months from the date of the aceident. If, however, the employe's report is filed within the preseribed time for filing such report, the period of limitation is extended to nine months.**

It is made the duty of the County Attorney, under the Compensation Law, to give legal advice to injured workmen or their dependents, who may seek advice in filing claims for compensation and to prepare statements and papers in connection with claim without any costs or fees. No money payable under the Workmen's Compensation Law is subject to attachment or garnishment and it is unlawful for any person to charge a fee in excess of five per eent for procuring any benefits under this law, and in no event, regardless of amount of award, shall the fee for such services exceed $50.00. Acceptance of a fee in excess of the amount provided is declared a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of not less than $50.00 or more than $500.00, and imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 90 days.

The workman is not liable for any court costs in collecting disputed claims, and the expense of financing and administering the Industrial Accident Fund in no way affects the workmau, as the cost of renewal and maintenance of the Fund is borne entirely by the employer. The compensation laws of a great many states take into consideration and provide payments based on the earnings of the injured workman, the Wyoming law does not, however, make any distinction between the highly skilled mechanie and the common laborer in providing compensation for accidental injuries.

No existing laws providing for installation of means and devices for prevention of accidents in extra-hazardous occupations were repealed, and the cost of administration of the law is of little moment as all claims are handled and all awards are made by the Judges of the District Courts of the State, and payments of such awards are made by the State Treasurer on order of the Judges of the District Courts. Payments are made as promptly as consistent with proper investigation. In nearly all cases where there is no dispute as to the workman's right to compensation, or the amount of compensation claimed, awards are made on the joint stipulation of the injured workman and the employer. The employe's claim and employer's assent are presented to the Court asking for award and advising the Court of the following facts in connection with the case: the occupation of the injured workman; that there was filed, at the proper time, with the Clerk of the Court a report of accident; that there is no dispute between the employer and the workman as to the right to compensation or the amount of compensation claimed; the date of accident; character and nature of the injury; that the employer and the workman have, in the terms of the law, aseertained the true amount to be paid the injured workman; that there was no collusion between employer and work-

man in arriving at amount of compensation due; that the injured workman makes claim for amount justly due him and that the employer gives assent to such payment of compensation. This statemeut is sworn to by both the workman and the employer, or his representative. It is made the duty of the Judge to investigate and satisfy simself as to the facts in the case, and if the claiu appears to be free from collusion, he shall make an order directiug payment of such compensation from the Industrial Accident Fund.

In disputed cases, which are very rare, if the right of the workman to compensation, or the amount of compensation claimed, is disputed, it is the duty of the Judge to set the heariug of the case at the earliest possible date. Both the workman and the employer shall have the right to introduce evidence. The Court shall direct the County Attorney, or other competeut attorney, to represent the workman and to examine witnesses on behalf of the workman, and such attorney representing the workmau shall perform such service without cost to the workman. The employer may appear, in person or by counsel, and may introduce evidence and examine witnesses. The workman is not liable for Court or other costs in disputed cases. All expenses and court costs are borne by the Industrial Accident Fund except when judgment is against the employer, in which case all costs, ordinarily chargeable to the Fund, are assessed to the employer.

Workmen should be strongly impressed with the importance of reporting all accidental injuries to the employer, or his representative, regardless of how slight the injury may appear at the time. There have been numerous instances where an apparently slight injury has developed into permanent partial or permanent total disability, and in some cases death has resulted from what were considered at the time injuries of very little importance. If the employer is not notified by the workman of all accidental injuries he caunot comply with the law regarding filing of the "Employer's Report of Accident," so, regardless of the employer's feelings in the matter, he is placed in the position of having to either dispute the workman's claim or confess himself guilty of not having complied with the provisious of the law and subject himself to the penalty provided for failure to file "Employer's Report of Accident." If all accidental iujuries, no matter how trivial they may appear, are reported to the employer, or his representative, he, in turn, will make proper report of the accident to the Clerk of the Court, which proceeding at once creates a liability on the party of the Industrial Accident Fund and in favor of the workman, and allows the workman a period of six months wherein to file his claim for compensation. If the injury was of so short duration that the workmau did not lose any time and the disability did not exteud beyond the regular waiting period, the case can then be dismissed. But in the event of the disability extending over a long period of time, or if the injury results in death of the workman, the workman's and his dependants' rights are fully protected by the filing, by the employer, of the "Employer's Report of Accident."

When giving thought to compensation laws, due weight should be accorded the interests of the third party not heretofore referred to in this article, that is the Public. Society at large has a vital interest in the existence and proper administration of Workmen's Compensation Laws. When a man is disqualified from earning his living, or if death or disability deprives his dependents of his earning power, his dependents automatically become a charge on either friends or relatives, or otherwise must be cared for from public funds raised by taxation. For this reason every effort should be directed toward an economical administration and use of Workmen's Compeusation Fuuds, and when those receiving death benefits are incompetent to properly manage same, a guardian or conservator should be provided for that purpose. Too many times women lackiug business experience, finding themselves for the first time the possessor of several hundreds or several thousands of dollars, become the prey of dollar seeking prospective husbands who quickly desert the ship after the sum received from the Compensation Fund is gone. Where the second husband element does not enter, such women too often become the target of automobile, radio, victrola or other luxury item salesmen, but a few months finding the dependents of the deceased workmen the possessor of some second-hand juuk but lacking the money with which to purchase the necessities of life. Perhaps it would be well to further amend our now very efficient law to provide, where iu the judgment of the court it is necessary and desirable, for mouthly instead of lump sum payments to dependents of deceased workmen. The theory of all compensation laws rests on a sound foundation and such represents a milestone in man's progress toward the better things of life.

One of These Days

THE worst fault in a hound is to run counter—to follow the trail backward, not forward. Is the fault less when men are guilty of it? Behind us is much that we have fouud to be faithless, cruel, or unpleasant. Why go back to that? Why not go forward to the things we really desire?

Say! Let's forget it! Let's put it aside!
Life is so large and the world is so wide.
Days are so short and there's so much to do,
What if it was false—there's plenty that's true.
Say! Let's forget it! Let's brush it away
Now and forever, so what do you say?
All of the bitter words said may be praise
One of these days.

Say! Let's forget it! Let's wipe off the slate,
Find something better to cherish than hate.
There's so much good in the world that we've had,
Let's strike a balance and cross off the bad.
Say! Let's forgive it, whatever it be,
Let's not be slaves when we ought to be free.
We shall be walking in sunshiny ways
One of these days.

Say! Let's not mind it! Let's smile it away,
Bring not a withered rose from yesterday;
Flowers are so fresh from the wayside and wood,
Sorrows are blessings but half understood.
Say! Let's not mind it, however it seems,
Hope is so sweet and holds so many dreams;
All of the sere fields with blossoms shall blaze
One of these days.

Say! Let's not take it so sorely to heart!
Hates may be friendships just drifted apart,
Failure be genius not quite understood,
We could all help folks so much if we would.
Say! Let's get closer to somebody's side,
See what his dreams are and learn how he tried,
See if our scoldings won't give way to praise
One of these days.

Say! Let's not wither! Let's branch out and rise
Out of the byways and nearer the skies.
Let's spread some shade that's refreshing and deep
Where some tired traveler may lie down and sleep.
Say! Let's not tarry! Let's do it right now;
So much to do if we just find out how!
We may not be here to help folks or praise
One of these days.

—James W. Foley.

Pedantic

The very modern artist was explaining his theories.

"You see," he said, "what we aim at is the elimination of the egocentric vision, without destroying the essential unity of the subconscious reflex. Do you follow me?"

"I am well ahead of you," said his friend. "I came out of the asylum yesterday."

Correct Term

Peck: "On the day on which my wedding occurred—

Heck: (interrupting) "You will pardon the correction, but it is only calamities which 'occur.' Affairs such as marriages, receptions, dinners and things of that sort 'take place.' You see the distinction?"

Peck: "Yes, I see. As I was saying, the day on which my wedding occurred—."

Sudden

"Sam, I'll give you a pint of Scotch if you'll hurry over to my house and get my grip. Hurry, now! . . . What! Haven't you gone yet?"

"Gone? Boss, I'se back!"

We Know Him

Smythe: "I understand you have a very economical chauffer."

Bilkins: "Yes, indeed. He never runs our car on more than one or two wheels at a time."

How'd You Know

Long Haired Reformer: "Bobby, how often must I tell you to keep your eyes closed during prayer?"

Bobby: "Yessum; how'd you know I didn't?"

Honest?

"You simply cannot find a maid who is honest. That one you recommended just left suddenly and took with her nine of my towels."

"What kind were they?"

"They were those Pullman car towels which I brought back from my trip."

Oh! For a "Line" Like This

The Judge: "This lady says you tried to speak to her at the station."

Salesman: "It was a mistake. I was looking for my friend's sister, whom I had never seen before, but who's been described to me as a handsome blonde with classic features, fine complexion, perfect figure, beautifully dressed and—"

The Witness: "I don't care to prosecute the gentleman. Any one might have made the same mistake."

—P. K., Chicago.

Nice But No

"Who's that guy you were talking so nice to?"

"Aw that's my old family druggist."

"What did he say?"

"No."

That's Different

Soph: "I was over to see her last night when someone threw a brick through the window and hit the poor girl in the ribs."

Fresh: "Did it hurt her?"

"No, but it broke three of my fingers."

Who For?

She: "Since I inherited that property I've had three proposals."

He: "Oh, for the land's sake!"

Both Unlucky

Not so very long ago, two Hollywood girls were returning from the opera on the trolley car and were discussing their favorite pieces. Just as the conductor came to collect the fare one girl said to the other:

"I simply adore Carmen."

The conductor blushed and whispered:

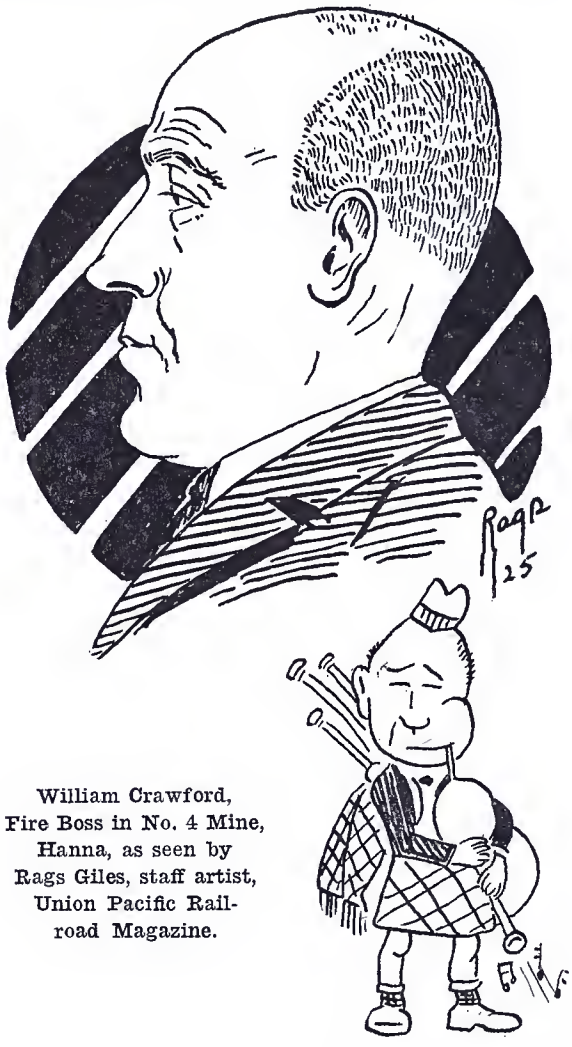
"Try the motorman, Miss, I'm married."

—Mrs. Becker, Wis.

Partly True

"They tell me you have an oil well on your farm."

"There's some truth in it," replied Farmer Corntossel, "I've got the well."—Successful Farming.



William Crawford, Fire Boss in No. 4 Mine, Hanna, as seen by Rags Giles, staff artist, Union Pacific Railroad Magazine.

Prize Essays from Hanna

RECENTLY the Hanna lodge of the Knights of Pythias offered a prize for the best essay on the origin, history and principles of the Order, written by a school boy of Hanna. The essays of Tommie Dickinson and Clark Russell were both so good that the Judges were unable to decide which was the best and divided the first prize between them. Here they are:

The Origin, History, and Principles of the Knights of Pythias Lodge

By Clark Russell

FRIENDSHIP, charity, benevolence—these three words of the Knights of Pythias' motto form an essay in themselves! The lodge is founded on the purest and most sincere motives, each member giving and receiving brotherly love. He aims to alleviate suffering, perform the last sad rites at the grave, and with all a brother's love, he cares for the family of the deceased. Thus not only in life but even in death is this kindly influence extended—not merely to those within the order but to all who are unfortunate and needy.

Brotherly love and charity are the pillars on which the lodge rests; friendship and truth the bond and surety of its preservation. The order's beginning is hinged on the story of Damon and Pythias, models of constant friendship.

In ancient Syracuse King Dionysius ruled with selfish ideals. Pythias met with the disfavor of the tyrant and was to be executed. But to enable his friend to leave Syracuse to settle his affairs, Damon surrendered himself as a pledge of Pythias' return on the day fixed. However, Pythias was unexpectedly detained and only with great difficulty succeeded in reaching Syracuse in time to save his friend's life; and so affected was Dionysius by this wonderful display of friendship, that his heart was changed, and pardoning Pythias, he ruled with justice and judgment.

A New York school teacher, Justus Henry Rathboue, read this story and was inspired by it. In 1864, at Temperance Hall, Washington, D. C., he met with a few friends and established the order which has grown in leaps, until it is now one of the largest societies in the United States, having a membership of nearly a million and with a definite organizatiou in every state in the Union.

On the Origin, Life and Death of the Founder, and the Principles of the Order of the Knights of Pythias

By Tommie Dickinson

Justus Henry Rathbone was born on the 29th of October, 1839, in Deerfield, New York. In 1863 he entered the service of the Government at Washington, serving in the Medical Department.

During this time he became imbued with the idea of founding an order, the inspiration being given him by numerous instances of men braving any danger on the battlefields to rescue wounded comrades, and bear them to places of safety. Believing these acts denoted more than mere acts of bravery, but rather a love and friendship for fellow-man, he decided that an order founded on the Principles of Friendship, Charity and Benevolence, would be a blessing to mankind.

Taking the beautiful story of Damon and Pythias as embodying these attributes, he named it "The Order of the Knights of Pythias."

On February 19th, 1864, the first lodge, Washington No. 1, was instituted with a membership of twelve.

Resigning his positiou, he travelled from city to city instituting lodges wherever possible. During the war he was taken ill at Lima, Ohio, and had two operations performed, from which he never recovered, death taking place December 9th, 1899, the remains being taken to Utica, N. Y., and buried in the Forest Hill cemetery.

In July 1892, steps were taken for the erection of a monument, which was dedicated July 25th, 1899. It stands in a lot measuring ten thousand square feet, is forty feet high, and cost $11,500.00.

Little did he dream that the magnificent Order he founded would attain such magnitude. From the original twelve, the membership in 1923, totaled eight hundred fifty-seven thousand seven hundred ninety.

All honor to an order that practices what it preaches —those three great Principles—Friendship, Charity, Benevolence.

(Continued from Page 14)

"To keep alive and develop the spirit that prompted overseas service; to maintain the ties of comradeship born of that service, and to assist and further any patriotic work; to inculcate a sense of iudividual obligation to the Community, State and Nation; to work for the welfare of the Army and Navy; to assist in any way in our power men and women who served and were wounded or incapacited iu the World War; to foster and promote friendship and understanding between America and her Allies in the World War."

There are others, too, but these, the purposes of the two largest organizations, serve to illustrate. A sense of individual obligation! Foster and promote friendship and understanding between America and her Allies! To promote peace and good-will on earth! Surely these are large purposes! How observe Armistice Day? Surely in ways that will help carry out the purposes of these organizations. And surely, too, peace and good-will on earth can better be promoted by men who served their country in her dire need than by the few men who stood back then and are now willing to "organize for peace" in schools and who would seem to attempt in doing so, to minimize the service others gave while they failed. University peace organizations might well look for leadership among service men rather than accept the leadership of those who refused to serve, who paid no price for their conviction, "To promote peace and good-will on earth." Now, only understanding can promote peace between widely separated countries. There's nothing quite so cheap as the sort of patriotism which, because it doesn't understand the other country, refuses to try to learn. Let's try to understand other countries by learning about them; especially let's try to understand the new-American who has come to live with us. "To promote peace and good-will on earth!"

(Continued from Page 11.)

does, to the unsparing efforts of every man, woman and child in our home place toward the lessening of human suffering in the pursuit of our chosen work."

And this is the spirit of Cumberland in which all the population join to bring success to every progressive movement, whether attempted by one or more of their sous and daughters. They work well and play well, be it win or lose, and the town stands loyally and purposefully behind them, typifying the words of Kipling:

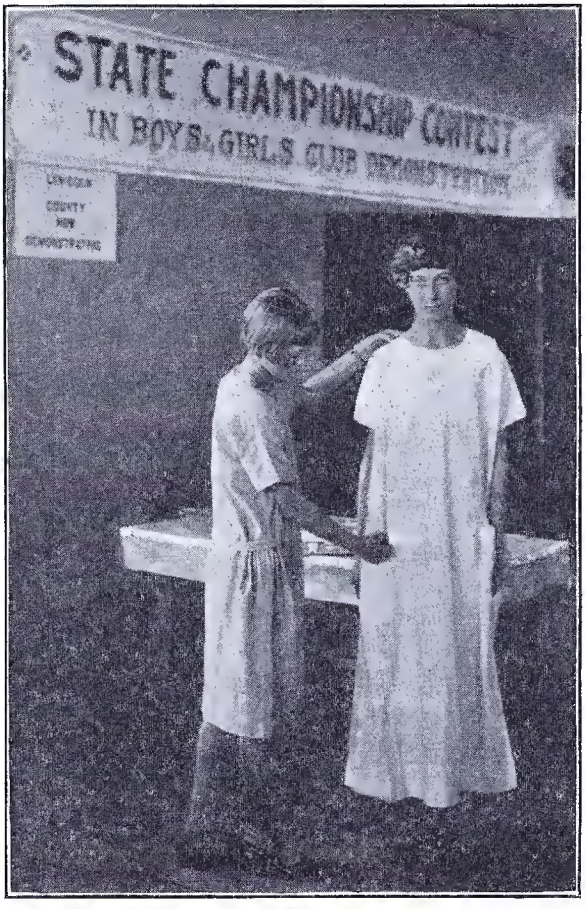
"When the Great Recorder comes
To write against your name
He writes not that you won or lost
But how you played the game."

Girls' Hearthfire Circle

Thelma Rock Tells How the Why-Not-Sew Club Won Another Honor for Cumberland

OUR Club was organized on June 6, 1925. We named is the "Why-Not-Sew Club." There were nine members in our Club and we met every Thursday afternoon at two o'clock. In the first summer's work we have made a bag, an apron, needle case, tea towel, night gown and have darned a pair of stockings correctly. Wyona, my team mate, and I, made for our demonstration and second year's work, three dresses, a slip, a pair of bloomers, did three different kinds of patching and made a table cloth.

There were several other girls who did the second year work. They were Jennie Subic and Ellen Stenberg. They made one dress, a slip, a pair of bloomers, did three different kinds of patching and made a lunch cloth. My team mate and I were chosen to represent Cumberland at the State Boys' and Girls' Club contest at the State Fair at Douglas. We left Kemmerer at 6:30 Sunday night, arriving in Douglas at 10:10 P. M. Monday. While at the Fair we had to get up at 6:00 A. M. and be at the Club House for breakfast at 7:15 A. M., for dinner at 12:15 P. M. and for supper at 6:00 P. M. We made sure we were never late because if any of the Club girls or boys were one minute late, they were charged ten cents unless a reasonable excuse could be given.



Wyona Goddard and Thelma Rock, Cumberland girls' team, demonstrating at the State Fair contest.

Demonstration team from Why-Not-Sew Club of Cumberland wins second place in State wide contest.

We were to demonstrate Wednesday from ten to eleven A. M. It took us about thirty-four minutes to give the demonstration.

Thursday morning we were again requested to give the demonstration. This time from 10:30 to 11:30 A. M. After we had finished giving our demonstration, the photographer took several pictures of the demonstration. This made us late for dinner so we went to the cafe.

At supper we had a good excuse to give for not being to dinuer so we were not charged with a fine. Each county's girls were asked to wash dishes and wait on the tables. We assisted in washiug dishes Thursday morning and assisted iu waiting on the tables Thursday night. Each club girl and boy and their chaperons were presented with a band bearing the club emblem which when woru admitted them into the fair grounds free of charge.

On Friday evening, a banquet was given in which the prizes were given to the wiuuing teams. We won second prize. We left Douglas at 10:30 P. M. Friday night and arrived at Kemmerer 3:30 Sunday morning.

In closing we wish to thank the commuuity, the Union Pacific Coal Company aud also Mr. George Brown, for the opportunity they gave us in sending us to Douglas.

The Shreds

ONCE upon a time there was a maiden who was very pretty, but lazy and careless. When she used to spin, she was so impatient that if there chanced to be a little knot in the thread, she snapped off a long bit with it and threw the pieces down on the ground near her. Now she had a servant girl, who was industrious and used to gather together the shred of thread, clean them, and weave them till she made herself a dress with them.

A certain young man had fallen in love with this lazy maiden; and their wedding-day was appointed. On the evening before, the industrious servant girl kept dancing about in her fine dress, till the bride exclaimed:

"Ah! how the girl does jump about,
Dressed in my shreds and leavings!"

When the bridegroom heard this, he asked the bride what she meant, and she told him that the maid had worked herself a dress with the shreds of thread which she had thrown away. As soon as the bridegroom heard this, and saw the difference between the laziness of his intended and the industry of her servant, he gave up the mistress and chose the maid for his wife.

Awareness

A MAN must keep a keen sense of the drift and significance of what he is engaged in if he is to make much headway. Yet many human beings are so sunk in the routine of their work that they fail to realize what it is all for. A man who was tapping with a hammer the wheels of a railroad train remarked that he had been at the job for twenty-seven years. "What do you do when a wheel doesn't sound right?" a passenger inquired. The man was taken aback. "I never found one that sounded that way," said he.

God—let me be aware.
Let me not stumble blindly down the ways,
Just getting somehow safely through the days,
Not even groping for another hand,
Not even wondering why it all was planned,
Eyes to the ground unseeking for the light,
Soul never aching for a wild-winged flight,
Please, keep me eager just to do my share.
God—let me be aware.

God—let me be aware.
Stab my soul fiercely with others' pain,
Let me walk seeing horror and stain.
Let my hands, groping, find other hands.
Give me the heart that divines, understands.
Give me the courage, wounded, to fight.
Flood me with knowledge, drench me in light
Please, keep me eager just to do my share.
God—let me be aware.

—Mariam Teichner.

Mike Bosovich got the prize for the cleanest yard.

More About Gardens—Winton's This Time

WINTON never had water for the growth of gardens until this year, but many folks did grow window and verandah boxes with a devotion and an appreciation of beauty worthy of the man who wrote:

"If of thy store there be
But left two loaves
Sell one, and with the dole
By hyacinths to feed thy soul."

Just see these vegetables in the garden of Robert Peasley, Winton First Prize.

But this year Winton had her new water system. Gone was the old water barrel. And Winton has gardens, vegetable and flower gardens, a goodly number of them. Here is that of Robert Pezely, awarded first prize by the committee, a really splendid achievement for one year's work. "Bob" hails from Italy and

The home of Carl Carlson whose yard gets honorable mention from the Winton garden committee.

has carried the gardening ability of his native country into the hills of Wyoming. Then here's the home of Mike Bosovich who captured the prize for the cleanest yard, a picture of neatness, reflecting the orderliness and care given it by the Bosovich family, Mike, Mrs. Bosovich and two children. Mike is a native of Servia.

But the Winton committee couldn't stop with the prize winners and has selected several gardens for honorable mention in the contest awards: Joe Casagranda of House 169, Frank Finch of House 9 and Nick Perich of House 24. Winton's trees are growing too and their yellowing leaves make delightful color spots at this time of the year.

Alexander Turney Stewart —A Famous Merchant

ON a British packet ship in 1818 there came into the port of New York an Irish boy of sixteen whose name is now known the world over as that of a great merchant, great not only for the size of his business, but also for the sterling principles of commercial integrity which he established and upon which he insisted. Born in Belfast, Ireland, with Scotch-Irish pareutage, Alexander Turney-Stewart, because his father died when he was little, was brought up by his grandfather who planned that he should be a clergyman and sent him to college with that in view. But the grandfather died and the boy gave up all thought of carrying out his wish, and soon after came to America to join his mother who, having married again, had come to live in New York.

Alexander started to teach in a private school—a boy's school whose students he afterwards had in business. His salary was $300 a year which was considered at that time a good one. However, he soon started a small dry goods store and presently was called back to Ireland to claim a $3,000 legacy left him. He invested this in Irish linens and laces and returned to New York, where he rented a store at 283 Broadway, sleeping in a rear room. Here he started what eventually developed into a large business. Some of our modern advertising experts would scorn his advertisement which appeared in a New York newspaper:

"A T. Stewart offers a general assortment of Fresh Dry Goods at——:"

He developed a talent for business aud for merchandising—and he early adopted the principles which proved to be a foundation for success. He foresaw the rapid growth of this country and the extensive use of credit with the resultant probable business panics. He therefore bought and sold for cash, extending credit to no one. Stewart's biographer tells that his good sense, sound judgment and his constant industry were strong factors in his business success and then gives the four stated principles from which it is said he never swerved.

I. Honesty between buyer and seller. He never permitted a clerk to misrepresent goods. He rarely gave a seller a second chance to misrepresent goods to him. His salesmen acquired a reputation for trustworthiness which by degrees spread throughout the country.

II. Selling at one price to everyone. This was a new rule at that time. Country people came to understand that they could depend on getting the value of their money at this store as fully as could more experienced shoppers.

III. Requiring cash on delivery. This rule applied alike to everyone.

IV. Conducting business as business, not as sentiment. His aim was an honorable profit and he did not allow any other consideration to interfere with that aim. Having fixed a price of the goods he had to sell at a fair price, no amount of talking would induce him to make any change.

A. T. Stewart was a pioneer in commercial methods that had not been generally thought of by merchants up to this time. They are now universally recognized as excellent business policy as well as business ethics. At twenty-three he had acquired so much money that he built what was the largest retail store in the world at that time. It doesn't seem stupendous to us now but was a colossal business then, and was indeed one of the wonders of the commercial world, costing nearly $2,750,000 and employing about two thousand people. Everything in the store was systematized. Thirty ushers answered iuquiries. He established branch houses in different parts of the world and later acquired numerous mills and factories.

Always a good American he nevertheless never forgot his Ireland, and during the Irish famine he sent a shipload of provisions to his native land and gave free passage to as many immigrants as the boat would hold on the return voyage. And even if there were no immigrant laws then, he arranged that they should be folks of good character and be able to read and write. In 1871 he gave $50,000 for the relief of the Chicago fire sufferers. At the time of his death he left uncompleted at Hempstead Plains, N. Y., the town of Garden City to give his employes homes at moderate cost.

In 1869 President Grant appointed Mr. Stewart Secretary of the United States Treasury, but it was not possible for him to accept it because of an old law excluding from that office any one engaged in the importation of merchandise.

America owes much to the Irish lad who crossed the ocean and, by his management of a great business, introduced and made popular high principles of commercial integrity and fair dealing.

The Cost of Water

NEXT to air, water is said to be the cheapest commodity in the world, yet Mr. R. C. Bardwell, Superintendent Water Supply, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, in an address delivered before the St. Louis Railway Club recently, said the locomotives on the Railroads of the United States used 350,000,000,000 gallons annually, costing exclusive of capital charges on the property used over $20,000,000 per year. The total volume of water used by the railroads exceeds 500,000,000,000 gallons per year costing over $50,000,000.

Mr. Bardwell further stated that "tests indicate that in heavy freight service locomotive will use from 200 to 250 gallons per mile for the Mikado and Consolidation types and between 350 and 400 for the large simple Mallets. Passenger engines will require from 50 to 125 gallons for each mile in service." From this we gather:

That water costs money.

That water wasted is money wasted.

That water enters into the cost of mining coal, both as a load to be lifted out of wet mines and as a necessary adjunct of mine operation.

Of Course You Would

Now wouldn't you smile
At the curious style
Of an elephant walking on stilts?
And wouldn't you weep
If a Barbary sheep
Should lunch on your grandmother's quilts?

And mightn't you cry
If a leopard should try
To sing when he didn't know how?
And wouldn't you laugh
If a flying giraffe
Should light on the sycamore bough?

Hastening the End

"We'll be friends to the end."
"Lend me ten dollars."
"That's the end."—Bison.

MOTHERS' PAGE

Ladies' First Aid Club, Tono

AT the last business meeting of the Ladies' First Club, new officers were elected as follows:
Mrs. Tom Warren, President.
Mrs. Nancy Barber, Secretary.
Mrs. Earl Ash, Treasurer.
Mrs. E. C. Way, Director (re-elected).

The retiring officers entertained at a Dixie Party October 2nd at the home of Mrs. J. R. Patterson. The impersonations of famous "darky" celebraties were both clever and unique, the prize for best costume being awarded to Mrs. Jas. Colvin.

The evening was spent with games and music, followed by a course dinner of southern dishes. In the center of the table stood a beautiful birthday cake adorned with a single candle as a memoir of the Club's first birthday.

Winners of first prize at First Aid Contest at Cle Elum on Labor Day.

From right to left standing: Richardson, Tablyn, Ash, Hudson. From right to left sitting: Captain Patterson, Davis.

Members present were: Mesdames Mossop, Barber, Ash, Larson, Dace, Davis, Barber, Tablyn, Warren, Smith, Dove, Colvin and the hostesses, Mesdames Boardman, Patterson, Colvin and Way.

New members joining recently are: Mrs. Marcie Dove, Mrs. Jessie Colvin, Mrs. Chas. Smith and Mrs. J. R. Edwards.

Winners of second prize at First Aid Contest at Cle Elum on Labor Day.

From right to left standing: Nancy Barber, Boardman, Mossop, Flora Barber. From right to left sitting: Captain Way, Warren.

Noble Women

A noble woman does not descend to sarcasm, hints, innuendoes nor any speeches of covered poison.

She unconsciously tries to render herself agreeable to whomsoever she is with.

She is polite to her own children.

She never makes a weapon of her power to be disagreeable in order to gain her own way.

She is low voiced.

She never dresses conspicuously.

She never reads the letters of other people, nor repeats what she has heard of other people's affairs.

She is true to her convictions, firm in her self respect, faithful and unchanging to her love, gentle in her manner, unobtrusive in her relations to others, and the more intimate one becomes with her the more one esteems her.

In a word, the false aristocrats are they among whom familiarity breeds contempt; the aristocrats of the spirit are they who, the nearer you come to them, and the more closely you know them, the more highly you hold them.—From the Woman's World.

Merrymakers Club of Cumberland fitting their dresses on forms they made themselves.

Damon and Pythias

A YOUNG man whose name was Pythias had done something which the tyrant Dionysius did not like. For this offense he was dragged to prison, and a day was set when he should be put to death. His home was far away, and he wanted very much to see his father and mother and friends before he died.

"Only give me leave to go home and say good-bye to those whom I love," he said, "and then I will come back and give up my life."

The tyrant laughed at him.

"How can I know that you will keep your promise?" he said. "You only want to cheat me, and save yourself."

Then a young man whose name was Damon spoke and said, "O King! Put me in prison in place of my friend Pythias, and let him go to his own country to put his affairs in order, and to bid his friends farewell. I know that he will come back as he promised, for he is a man who has never broken his word. But if he is not here on the day which you have set, then I will die in his stead."

The tyrant was surprised that anybody should make such an offer. He at last agreed to let Pythias go, and gave orders that the young man Damon should be shut up in prison.

Time passed, and by and by the day drew near which had been set for Pythias to die; and he had not come back. The tyrant ordered the jailer to keep close watch upon Damon, and not let him escape. But Damon did not try to escape. He still had faith in the truth and honor of his friend. He said, "If Pythias does not come back in time, it will not be his fault. It will be because he is hindered against his will."

At last the day came, and then the very hour. Damon was ready to die. His trust in his friend was as firm as ever; and he said that he did not grieve at having to suffer for one whom he loved so much.

Then the jailer came to lead him to his death; but at the same moment Pythias stood in the door. He had been delayed by storms and ship wreck, and he had feared that he was too late. He greeted Damon kindly and then gave himself into the hands of the jailer. He was happy because he thought he had come in time, even though it was at the last moment.

The tyrant was not so bad but that he could see good in others. He felt that men who loved and trusted each other, as did Damon and Pythias, ought not to suffer unjustly. And so he set them both free.

"I would give all my wealth to have one such friend," he said.

(Baldwin: "Fifty Famous Stories Retold")

Bruce and the Spider

THERE was once a king of Scotland whose name was Robert Bruce. He had need to be both brave and wise, for the times in which he lived were wild and rude. The King of England was at war with him, and had led a great army into Scotland to drive him out of the land.

Battle after battle had been fought. Six times had Bruce led his brave little army against his foes; and six times had his men been beaten, and driven into flight. At last his army was scattered, and he was forced to hide himself in the woods and in lonely places among the mountains.

One rainy day, Bruce lay on the ground under a rude shed, listening to the patter of the drops on the roof above him. He was tired and sick at heart, and ready to give up all hope. It seemed to him that there was no use for him to try to do anything more.

As he lay thinking, he saw a spider over his head, making ready to weave her web. He watched her as she toiled slowly and with great care. Six times she tried to throw her frail thread from one beam to another, and six times it fell short.

"Poor thing!" said Bruce: "you, too, know what it is to fail."

But the spider did not lose hope with the sixth failure. With still more care, she made ready to try for the seventh time. Bruce almost forgot his own troubles, as he watched her swing herself upon the slender line. Would she fail again? No! The thread was carried safely to the beam, and fastened there.

"I, too, will try a seventh time!" cried Bruce.

He arose, and called his men together. He told them of his plans, and sent them out with messages of cheer to his disheartened people. Soon there was an army of brave Scotchmen around him. Another battle was fought, and the King of England was glad to go back into his own country.

I have heard it said, that, after that day, no one by the name of Bruce would ever hurt a spider. The lesson which the little creature had taught the King was never forgotten.

Child Health Alphabet

A is for Apples and also for Air;
Children need both and we have them to spare.

B is for Butter spread thick on Brown Bread,
Also for Baths before Breakfast or Bed.

C is for Cereals and Cocoa too;
Consider the Calories coming to you.

D is for Dates, the kind that you eat,
Deliciously sweet and far cheaper than Meat.

E is the Excellent Edible Egg,
One daily at least, dear Children, we beg.

F is for Fruits whether fresh, dried or stewed;
Dried, at the grocer's you'll buy them, if shrewd.

G is for Gaining, as every child could;
A half pound a month is the least that he should.

H is for Height, be as tall as you can,
Weight up to Height makes a healthy strong man.

I is for Iron in spinach and eggs,
Builds red blood and sinews for strong arms and legs.

J is for Jam and also for Joy,
Which spread on his bread it brings to a boy.

K is for Kitchen so spick and so span,
We all like our food from a shining clean pan.

L is for Luncheon served hot in the school;
We wish all the teachers could follow this rule.

M is for Milk which makes Muscle and bone;
One pint a day would be best till you're grown.

N is for News of habits you need,
To grow up so healthy you're bound to succeed.

O is for Oatmeal, the finest of food;
With milk for your breakfast there's nothing so good.

P is for Prunes, Potatoes and Peas,
And Patriots who will be glad to eat these.

Q is for Quiet, we frequently need;
After meals don't run at the top of your speed.

R is for Rest and Round Rosy faces.
Rest is a thing which nothing replaces.

S is important and therefore I hope
You'll pardon my specially mentioning Soap.

T is a Topic which Trouble begins;
Both Tea and coffee for children are Sins.

U Understanding the best way to live,
United for service our Country to give.

V is for Vegetables; if you're too slim,
These Victuals are full of Vigor and Vim.

W is for Water, the best thing to drink
Between meals as often as ever we think.

X is for Xtras of soup or of milk,
For a thin little girl till she's finer than silk.

Y is for You, and I tell you the truth,
Learn to be healthy and strong in your Youth.

Now march for it Children, with drum and with fife,

Z is the Zest which health gives to life.

The New Duckling

THERE are people who, without having anything exceptional in their natures or purposes or visions, yet try to be different for the sake of being different. They are not content to be what they are; they wish to be "utterly other." Of course they are hollow, artificial, insincere; moreover they are nuisances. Their very foundations are wrong ones. Be yourself unless you're a fool; in that case, of course, try to be somebody else.

"I want to be new," said the duckling.
"O ho!" said the wise old owl,
While the guinea-hen cluttered off chuckling
To tell all the rest of the fowl.

"I should like a more elegant figure,"
That child of a duck went on.
"I should like to grow bigger and bigger,
Until I could swallow a swan.

"I won't be a bond slave of habit,
I won't have these webs on my toes.
I want to run round like a rabbit,
A rabbit as red as a rose.

"I don't want to waddle like mother,
Or quack like my silly old dad.
I want to be utterly other,
And frightfully modern and mad."

"Do you know," said the turkey, "you're quacking!
There's a fox creeping up thro' the rye;
And, if you're not utterly lacking,
You'll make for that duck-pond. Good-bye!"

But the duckling was perky as perky.
"Take care of your stuffing" he called.
(This was horribly rude to a turkey!)
"But you aren't a real turkey," he bawled.

"You're an Early-Victorian Sparrow!
A fox is more fun than a sheep!
I shall show that my mind is not narrow
And give him my feathers—to keep."

Now the curious end of this fable,
So far as the rest ascertained,
Though they searched from the barn to the stable,
Was that only his feathers remained.

So he wasn't the bond slave of habit,
And he didn't have webs on his toes;
And perhaps he runs round like a rabbit,
A rabbit as red as a rose.

—Alfred Noyes.

From Now On

Sam (on outside, looking in): "Look heah, niggah, are ya in fer life?"

Rastus (on inside, looking out): "Not me, I ain't; jes' fum now on."

Knew First

"Oh Dickie!" exclaimed his sister. "Who taught you to swear like that?"

"Taught me to swear? Why it's me that teaches the other guys."

Rock Springs

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Muir have returned from an extended automobile trip through the eastern states.

Mrs. Chas. Outsen has returned from Deertrail, Colo., where she was called by the death of her brother-in-law, Dr. Louis Toon.

Mr. F. L. McCarty and Mr. G. L. Stevenson have returned from the Sparks ranch where they were deer hunting. Mr. McCarty killed a nice four-point buck.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Mooney are the proud parents of a baby daughter born at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Joe Wise, Asst. Mine Foreman at No. 2 Mine, had his right leg fractured below the knee while at work on September 23rd.

Dan Potter has been deer hunting out south but on account of the rainy weather was unable to do any hunting.

Fred Elias was called to Salt Lake City on account of his daughter being ill with an attack of appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. John McGivern have returned to Rock Springs after having spent the last year in Irelaud.

Robert Wilde is again employed in No. 8 Mine after having spent the summer on the county road crew.

Charles Lightner was slightly injured while at work in No. 2 mine on October 3rd.

Angus Hatt and James Gonzales are deer-hunting in the country south of town.

William Card has been employed in No. 8 Mine. Mr. Card worked here several years ago but now has a ranch at Jackson, near the place where the recent laud-slide occurred.

Fred Anderson of Glendale, Calif., has been visiting with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Anderson.

Wm. G. Carr, of the Accounting Department, is assisting with the taking of the inventory of material at the mine office.

The pump house at No. 6 has been giveu a coat of stucco.

John Ord is again employed at No. 4 Mine.

Mr. McCarty is having a winter top installed on his Dodge car.

Tony Behring has returned from a trip to the Gap, where he killed a deer.

Matt Marshall has been on the sick list the past week.

Meredith Stobaugh received an iujury to his eye while at work in No. 2 Miue.

The many friends of Harry Clark, Jr., regret to learn of his death which occurred on September 30th after an illuess of several months. He was employed in the mine office for the past five years. He is survived by a wife and one daughter, his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Clark, one sister, Mrs. Ted Jacobs and one brother, Dyer Clark. The sympathy of the entire community is extended to the family in their great loss.

Mrs. Geo. N. Darling has returned from a visit with friends in Evanston.

Albert Hardiu has been on the sick list with an attack of flu.

Dr. H. J. Arbogast has returned from Jackson's Hole where he succeeded in killing an elk.

Frank Yamnik had his leg fractured while at work in No. 7 Mine on October 6th.

H. J. Harrington has returned from a business trip to Rawlins and Hanna.

Wm. G. Wells is visiting with relatives in Salt Lake City.

Pete Uram has been transferred to Winton, where he has accepted a position as machine boss.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Crofts have been visiting with relatives in Green River.

Morgan Roberts has been confined to his home with an attack of la grippe.

Dave Faddis has returned from a visit with relatives in Salt Lake City.

Hanna

The untimely death of Charles Wist, which occured at the Hanna Hospital on September 23rd, following an operation for appendicitis a few days previous cast a gloom over the entire community. Mr. Wist had been in the employ of the Workingmen's Mercantile Company for a number of years, and was held in high esteem by his employers and fellow workers. Services were held at the Finnish Hall on Sunday, September 27th, Rev. S. L. Morgan of the Episcopal Church officiating.

When George Penman, wife and son, were enroute from Hanna to Diamondville, for a visit with George's mother, the car struck some loose sand near Wamsutter, turning over twice. The occupauts were thrown from the car, George receiving painful injuries to his head and one hand. Mrs. Penman and son were fortunate in escaping with only a few scratches and bruises.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Jones are the proud parents of a baby girl, born on October 1st.

Viola, the 9 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Owens, met with a painful accident on the school grounds October 2nd, by falling from a swing and breaking both arms at the wrist.

Robert Molyneaux, formerly an employee at No. 4 mine, has accepted the position of janitor at the school, vice George Mylroie, who resigned to attend the Laramie University.

The Railroad Company has completed the new stock yards, which are located on the wye near old No. 1 mine. This much needed improvement is a boon to the stockmen and several train loads of stock have been loaded at the new yards during the past week.

Hanna is coming to the front as an oil town, the Producers and Refiners Company have commenced work on a pipe line from Hanna to Simpson Ridge. Large capacity tanks will be constructed near the old No. 1 mine, and the oil from the wells at Simpson Ridge will be loaded in tank cars here.

The Company is improving the looks of the town by the painting of business houses and tenements, the use of the paint gun not only speeding up the work but drawing large crowds of interested spectators.

Mrs. Augusta Gephart, beloved wife of Henry Gephart, departed this life on Tuesday, September 29th, at her home in Longmont, Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Gephart met and married at Carbon, then they moved to Hanna at the time Carbon was abandoned, and after residing in Hanna for a time decided to make their home in Colorado. Mrs. Gephart was a sister of Martin Stebner, who was also a resident of Carbon aud Hanna for a number of years, and besides her husband, she leaves to mouru her loss two sons, Thomas of La Junta and Earnest of Denver, and nieces Mrs. O. G. Sharrer, Mrs. J. R. Mann, and nephews Adolph, Max and Fritz Stebner. Funeral services were held at the Probs Fuueral home at Longmont, Colorado, on October 8nd, the Rev. Dum of the German Lutheran Church officiating. Those attending the funeral from Hanna were Mr. aud Mrs. J. R. Mann and Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Stebner.

Mr. O. G. Sharrer, Mining Engineer, spent a portion of the week ending October 10th with us, making the quarterly survey and doing other work in connection with his duties.

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist Church served a chicken supper, September 12th, in the First Aid Hall, and again on October 17th, in connection with a bazaar, they served a chili supper.

The Ladies' Aid of the Catholic Church served a chicken supper in the First Aid Hall on October 14th.

Painters and decorators have been busy the past two weeks renovating and painting the Hanna Hospital and Mine Office.

T. H. Butler, Jr., took advantage of the school vacation during the week ending October 17th, to visit his brother and sisters at Rock Springs, Superior and Reliance.

Joseph Walton, W. W. Hughes, and Nestor White, patients at the Hanna Hospital are getting along nicely.

The children of the Hanna schools enjoyed a week's vacation while the teachers attended a meeting of the State Teachers' Association at Casper.

The Community Council held its regular monthly meeting on October 6th, and discussed the matter of winter sports for the children.

Many of our residents have been frequenting the hills and streams recently in quest of ducks, geese and large game. A number of good bags have been reported.

The Ball given under the auspices of the D. O. K. K. at the Opera House on October 17th, was a success both financially and socially. Excellent music was furnished by Cook's Orchestra.

Jacqueline Holt, seven months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Holt, Superior.

Superior

The Superior Hi football team played a hard game with Evanston, Saturday, October 3rd. The Superior boys showed much improvement over last year's work. The game ended 0-0. Much credit is due Coach Purma, who is making the boys work to beat the band.

Muriel Doxey, of Salt Lake City, spent a recent week-end with Nona Wallace.

The Misses Alma Haisch and Florence Thull were dinner guests recently of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Peterson. Mrs. Peterson was formerly Opal Kyle, a teacher in the Superior schools.

Katherine Moore has gone to attend school in Salt Lake City.

William McIntosh was a business visitor in Lyman recently.

Several ladies of Superior attended the October card party given by the Rock Springs Woman's Club. Those attending were Mrs. L. Hay, Mrs. J. Moser, Mrs. E. Droege, Mrs. Wm. McIntosh, Mrs. R. Robinson; also Mrs. Dewey and Mrs. Butler of Grand Junction, Colorado.

The Misses Ann McLeod and Fannie Malmberg and Messrs. Bill Musgrove and Paul Knutsen gave a daneing party at the Opera House, Thursday night, October 8th. Fernessa Purdy, Katy Moser and Joe Olliver furnished the music. Everyone reports a good time.

Mrs. Joe Moser entertained delightfully at bridge recently. The lucky winners were Mrs. R. Sanders, first; Mrs. Holt, second; Mrs. Matthew, consolation, and Mrs. Frances Rogers the guest prize.

Mrs. William McIntosh entertained at bridge recently, the winners being Mrs. O'Connell, Mrs. Droege, and Mrs. Holt. Mrs. Butler won the guest prize.

Cumberland

Mrs. Martin Reiva spent a week visiting friends in Rock Springs during the past month.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Marocki are the proud parents of a baby boy born September 9th.

Mrs. Herbert LaCroix and daughter, Mrs. Evan Reese, have been in Ogden for two weeks. Mrs. La Croix had her tonsils removed while she was gone.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Boam, Jr., September 15th. Her name is Wilma Ruth.

Mr. G. A. Brown, Mrs. T. J. Dodds, Mrs. John Campbell and Mrs. John Giorgia have been hostesses to the Merrymakers Club the past month.

Tommy Dodds has been ill with la grippe.

Mrs. Wm. Goddard has been absent in Ogden for two weeks, where she has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Matthias.

Miss Bernice Stookey, home demonstration agent for Lincoln county, held a very interesting meeting at Camp No. 2 Saturday, September 26th. A large number of ladies of both camps were in attendance. The morning session was devoted to a lesson on nutrition, while the afternoon was spent in learning to make tailored pockets. A luncheon was served by the ladies of Camp No. 2, which was very much appreciated.

Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson and Mr. Jack Smith motored up from Rock Springs to attend the First Aid celebration.

Miss Jane Edwards spent a few days at Mountain View visiting friends.

The many friends of Susie Fabian are glad to hear of her successful operation at the L. D. S. hospital, Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Russell of Ogden, Utah, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Peter Boam, Sr.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Robinson have purchased a new Buick coach.

Mrs. D. B. Ballantyne has accepted a position as extra nurse in the L. C. M. hospital at Kemmerer.

The Relief Society of L. D. S. Church held a successful Sewing Bee September 3rd.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Domnie Martin a baby girl October 6th.

Winton

The Parent-Teachers Association elected officers for the coming year at the first meeting of the year, held on the afternoon of October 2nd. The officers elected were: Mrs. John Henderson, President; Mrs. R. A. Jolley, Vice-President; Mrs. F. A. Kaul, Secretary; Mrs. F. P. Stevens, Treasurer. During the business discussion a resolution was passed to hold Pareut-Teachers meetings at the Amusemeut Hall on the last Friday of each month. The parents are urgently requested to atteud these meetings, as much benefit will be derived towards a better understanding of the schoöl and its work.

The dance given at the Amusement Hall on Saturday evening, October 3rd, the first dance after a prolonged interruption of dancing, was sponsored by the Community Council. Much time was spent by the following to complete its success: Messrs. K. Hofmier and Stewart McDowell. Mesdames Reid, Kaul, Odee, Neal, Messinger, Halliday, Henderson, Stevens, Jolley, Liddiard and Carlson.

The party given by the Winton Girl Scouts at the Amusemeut Hall was a marked success. Hallowe'en games for the youngsters met the favor of all. Captain Mrs. P. A. Courtney was in charge of all arrangements, and the event was really enjoyed by the large crowd that attended.

Mrs. Harry Halliday will leave for Farson shortly, where she will assume charge of the school at that place.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Hensley and family are again residents at Megeath, after an extended visit in Oklahoma.

The Ladies of the L. D. S. Religion Class announce that meetings will be held every Saturday afteruoon, at 3:00 P. M. All those interested are invited to attend these meetings.

Mr. Pete Uram, of Rock Springs, has accepted a position as Machine Boss in No. 7 Mine, succeeding Geo. Powell, who recently resigued.

Mr. Frank Slaughter arrived recently from Utah, and is again employed in the mine here. He was accompanied by Mrs. Slaughter and children.

Many of the Winton sportsmen have taken advantage of the Fall open season, and some are reporting favorable results.

Reliance

Mrs. O'Neil, wife of our safety man in No. 4, has gone to England for a visit and will return by Christmas.

The Community Council gave a dance October 3rd. Hot dog sandwiches and coffee were served by the Woman's Club.

The baby clinic was held at the home of Mrs. Rudolph Ebeling, with Dr. Fuhrer as examining physician, assisted by Mrs. Mabel Glasgow, district nurse, and a number of the ladies of the camp.

Basket ball teams are being selected from among the students of the high school here and Clarence Holmes will act as coach.

The sophomore class, with Mary Foster of Megeath as president, will entertain and initiate the freshmeu this month.

Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Russell Scholl, Mrs. Groves, Miss Prosser aud Miss Sibley joined the Woman's Club at the last meeting. Cards and luncheon made the occasion a festive one.

Dr. Fuhrer's little daughter, Grace, has just returned to school after a two weeks' absence on account of illness.

The masquerade ball to be given Hallowe'en by the Woman's Club is to raise funds for community welfare work. Ppreparations are already under way for the event and tickets are being sold by the Girl Scouts.

Mrs. Hugh Harrigan and Mrs. Harry Fitchett motored to Wintou September 9th, to be present at a shower given for Mrs. Kenyon, formerly Pauline Thomas of Reliance and a sister of Mrs. Bevolo.

Joe Miller, Jr., has returued to Reliance from Kemmerer, where he spent the suumer, and is again employed in the mines here.

Water is being put in in many of the company houses by the tenants in preparation for the severe winter weather. This is an improvement to the property and a help to the housewives.

Since the hunting season opened, Reliauce has had a fair sharc of duck, deer and elk.

Fred Clark is uavigating with the aid of crutches owing to a fractured bone in his left foot.

The small son of Mr. and Mrs. Gardner has been seriously ill but is greatly improved recently.

Thos. Morgan was called to Rock Springs by the death of a brother October 7th.

The young daughter of Mr. Stroud has returned from California much benefitted in health.

Mr. and Mrs. John Miltish are the proud parents of twins, a fine boy aud girl.

A Game

A local railroader was on his way home when stopped by a big husky fellow, who levels a .44 at his dome.

Railroader: "Whaten 'l you want."

Robber: "We are going to play 'put and take.' You put up them mits of yourn and I'll take your coin."

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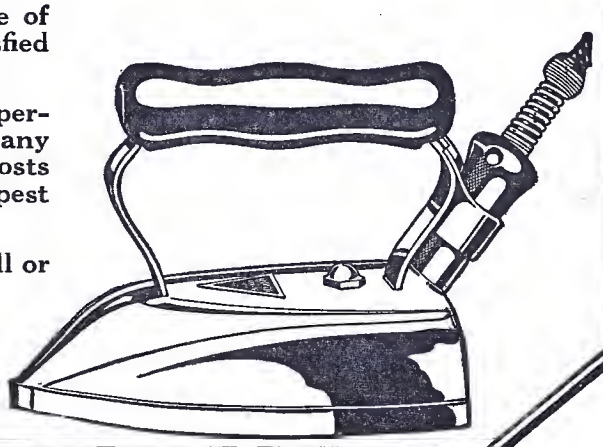

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